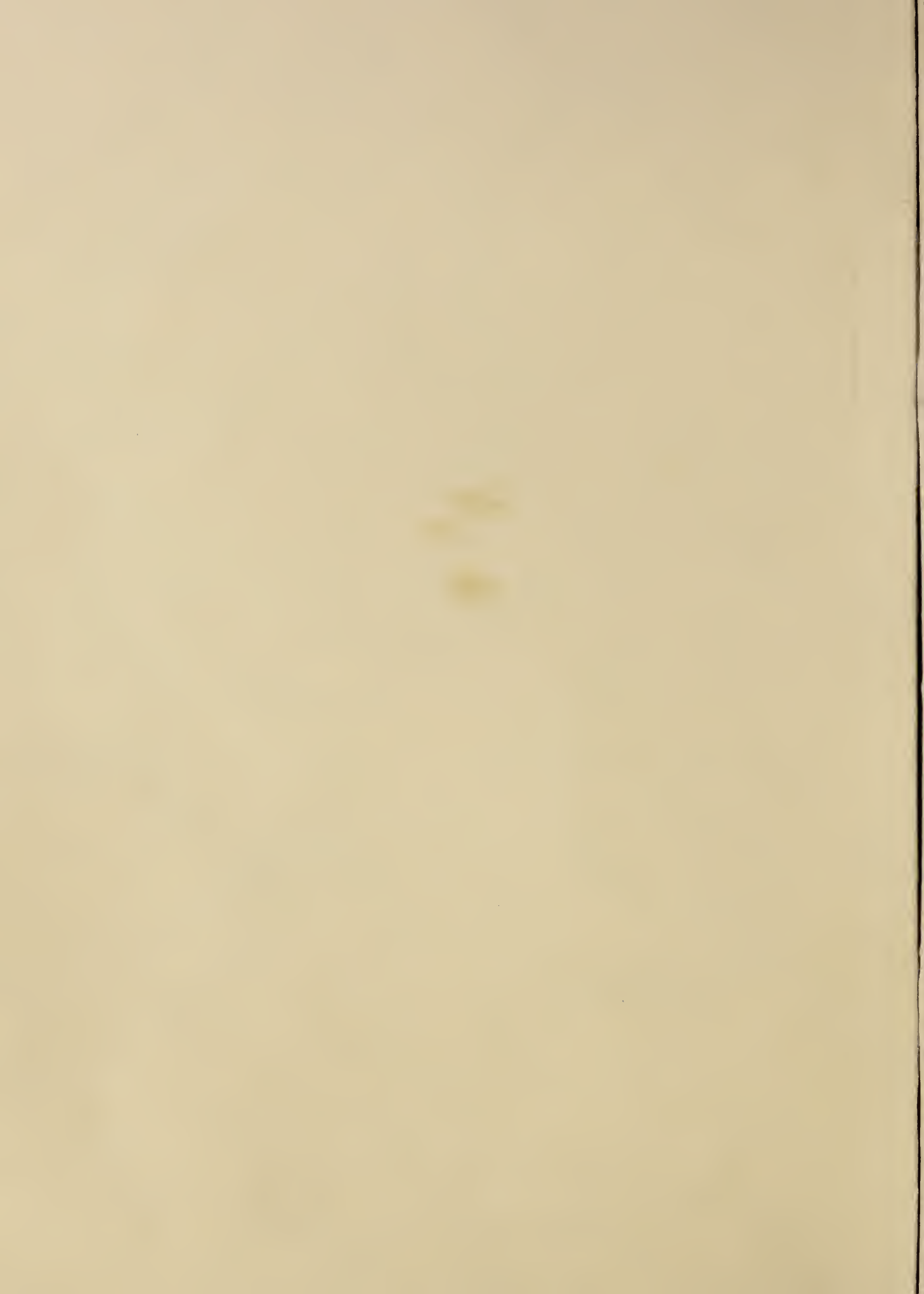


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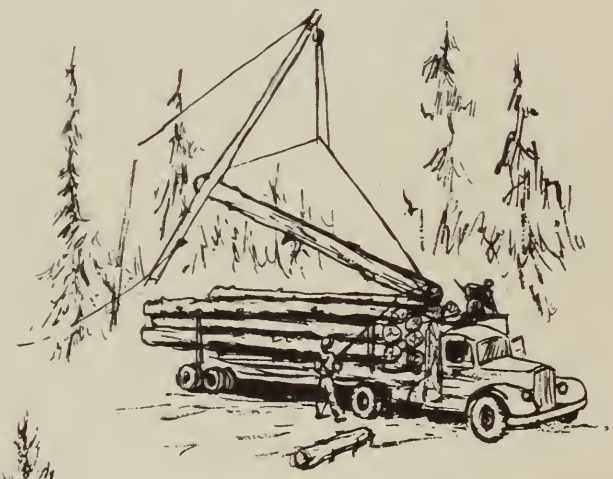
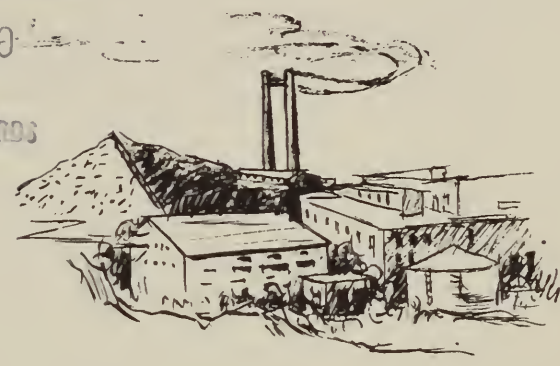
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THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

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FOREST SERVICE AND AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SEPTEMBER 1962

PREFACE

This report presents information on current trends in the demand for and prices of forest products for use in the 1962 Outlook Conference of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Although national trends are dealt with for the most part, some information is also given for regions and States.

Much of the price information was taken from forest product price reports published by individual States. These reports, along with other reports containing information on prices and production of forest products and related economic data, are listed under Literature Cited.

The material on timber products was prepared by Dwight Hair and Alice H. Ulrich in the Division of Forest Economics and Marketing Research, Forest Service, and the material on naval stores by Herbert B. Wagner in the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

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OUTLOOK SUMMARY

Economic trends

Business activity showed a rising trend during the first half of 1962. The gross national product reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$545.6 billion (1961 prices) during the second quarter, an increase of \$4.1 billion over the first quarter and \$26.9 billion above 1961. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production reached 118.7 in July (1957 = 100), about 9 percent above the level attained in 1961. Construction expenditures, in the same month, were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$41.8 billion (1947-49 prices)--4 percent above the previous peak of \$40.2 billion in 1959 and 5 percent above the 1961 expenditures of \$39.7 billion. New housing starts averaged about 1,440 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) during the first 6 months of the year, about 85 thousand higher than in 1961 and 144 thousand units above 1960. Employment in July was at a seasonally adjusted rate of 67.7 million--up about a million from July 1961 and nearly half a million higher than at the beginning of the year.

Timber products

As a result of the general increases in economic activity consumption of timber products in 1962 is expected to show a moderate rise. Total consumption of all timber products is estimated at 12.1 billion cubic feet, some 6 percent above consumption in 1961. Production of timber products from domestic forests is expected to amount to 10.5 billion cubic, about 0.5 billion cubic higher than 1961. Most of the rise in domestic production in 1962 is expected to come from increases in the output of saw logs, pulpwood, and veneer logs.

In 1962 net imports of timber, including the roundwood equivalent of lumber, veneer, plywood, woodpulp, paper and paperboard are expected to amount to 1.5 billion cubic feet and compose about 12 percent of total wood consumption.

Stumpage prices of major timber species sold from the national forests showed different trends during the first half of 1962. Prices received from the sales of Douglas-fir stumpage were down from 1961 while those of sugar pine and ponderosa pine were up--substantially so in the case of ponderosa pine. Southern pine stumpage prices, however, showed little change from 1961 levels.

Lumber consumption in 1962 is expected to reach 36.6 billion board feet, some 2.5 billion board feet more than in 1961. Softwood lumber consumption is estimated at 30.6 billion board feet and hardwood lumber at 6 billion board feet. These levels are respectively 6 and 16 percent above those of 1961.

Although there was an increase in lumber consumption in 1962, it was still about 5 percent below the annual average of 38.7 billion board feet attained in the period 1955-59. Part of this drop can be traced to a decline in

the number of dwelling units started. Part can also be traced to changes in residential construction, such as the increase in the construction of multi-family units and single family units on slab foundations. In addition there has apparently been some continuing substitution of other materials for lumber used in construction, shipping, and manufacturing.

Domestic lumber production in 1962 is expected to total 31.4 billion board feet, an increase of 4 percent over 1961. Production of softwood lumber is estimated at 26.2 billion board feet, and hardwood lumber at 5.2 billion board feet--3 percent and 10 percent respectively above 1961.

Lumber shipments are expected to show larger gains than production. Current trends indicate that total shipments for the year will be 6 percent above 1961. Shipments of softwood lumber are expected to be up 5 percent and hardwoods 15 percent.

The major softwood lumber species showed different production trends in 1962. The largest production gains were shown by southern pine. At the end of the first week in September, according to the Southern Pine Association, output was 8 percent above the first 8 months of 1961. Production in the Douglas-fir Region (largely Douglas-fir and western hemlock), however, was only 1.7 percent above 1961.

Lumber imports in 1962 are estimated at 4.9 billion board feet (4.6 billion board feet of softwoods and 0.3 billion board feet of hardwoods) and exports 0.8 billion board feet. Net imports will thus amount to 4.1 billion board feet and compose about 11 percent of total lumber consumption (13 percent of softwood consumption and 3 percent of hardwood consumption). In 1961 net imports were 3.5 billion board feet and accounted for 10 percent of total consumption.

During the first half of 1962 the wholesale price index of lumber showed a small increase rising from 94.0 in January to 98.0 in July (1957-59 = 100).

Pulpwood consumption in United States pulpmills in 1962 is estimated at 44.8 million cords. This represents a new high--6 percent above 1961 and 69 percent above the level of 10 years ago.

Production of round pulpwood from domestic forests in 1962 is estimated at 35.0 million cords, 10 percent above 1961. Softwoods are expected to compose about 73 percent of the total output and hardwoods 27 percent. In recent years production of hardwood pulpwood has been increasing at an average annual rate of 11 percent--just double the 5.5 percent rate for softwoods. Round pulpwood prices showed little change in 1962 from 1961 and 1960 levels.

Production of pulpwood chips, largely from residues of sawmills and veneer mills, is expected to reach the equivalent of 9 million cords in 1962. This represents about a fifth of total pulpwood production and marks a new peak in a trend that has been steadily upward since 1944.

Production of softwood veneer logs in 1962 is estimated at 4.4 billion board feet. This is about 0.5 billion board feet above 1961 and nearly double output 5 years ago. Douglas-fir is expected to compose about 90 percent of total output and ponderosa pine, larch, whitepine and other associated species 10 percent.

Naval stores

Continued high level of domestic output and reduced exports because of record stocks in foreign producing countries are expected to result in a 45 percent increase in domestic rosin carryover next March 31. Prices of pale rosin grades may advance slightly in the fall and winter months. The turpentine market is expected to firm with slight price advances accompanying increased domestic and export requirements. The upward trend in U.S. turpentine carryovers may be interrupted next March 31.

GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Gross national product rising in 1962 but at a slower rate than in 1961

Business activity showed a rising trend during the first half of 1962. As illustrated in figure 1, the gross national product reached \$545.6 billion (1961 prices) in the second quarter of the year (seasonally adjusted annual rate) an increase of \$26.9 billion over 1961 and \$4.1 billion over the first quarter (3, 47)¹ (table 1). The rise in 1962 represents an annual rate of increase of about 0.8 percent--considerably below the annual rate of 2.2 percent in 1961.

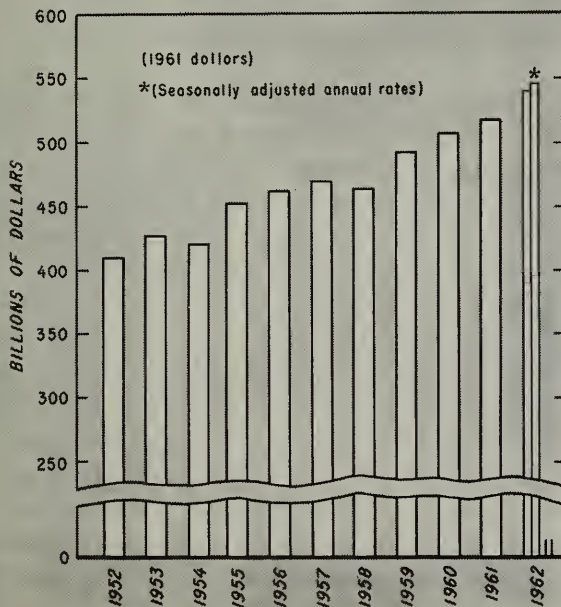
¹ Underscored numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 26.

Part of the rise in the gross national product was attributed to increases in industrial production which at mid-year was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 118.7 (Federal Reserve Board index 1957=100), about 8.9 percent above the level attained in 1961 (6, 7, 46) (table 1, figure 2). The biggest gains were in manufacturing, up 9.6 percent, and utilities, up 7.5 percent.

Construction expenditures up 4 percent during first half of 1962

Construction expenditures also showed an upward trend during the first half of 1962, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$41.8

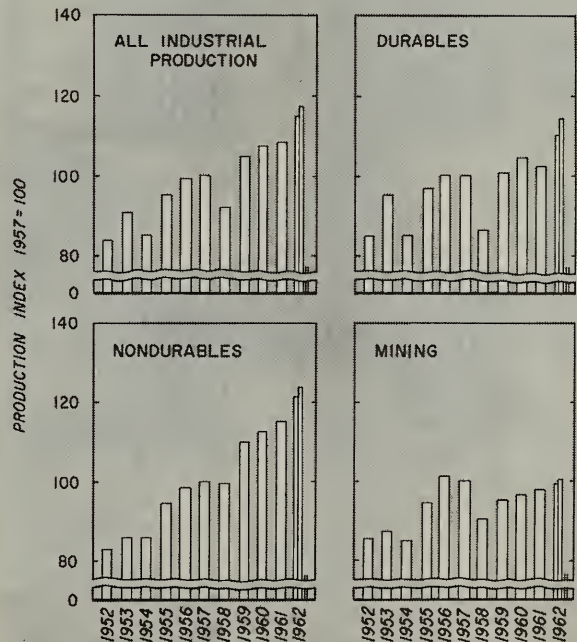
The nation's output of goods and services at a record level



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Figure 1

Industrial production at midyear 9 percent above 1961



Source: Federal Reserve System

Figure 2

billion in July (1947-49 prices)--4 percent higher than the previous peak in 1959 and 5 percent above the 1961 expenditures (43) (table 1, figure 3).

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditures for private construction in July was \$29.9 billion (1947-49 prices), also a new high and 9 percent above 1961. Spending for residential construction, the largest single item of private building, was \$18.1 billion, up some \$2 billion from last year. New housing starts averaged about 1,440 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) during the first 6 months of the year, about 85 thousand higher than in 1961 and 144 thousand more than in 1960

(table 1). Expansion in multifamily housing was largely responsible for the higher rate of starts. At mid-year such starts were at a postwar peak of about 400 thousand units (seasonally adjusted annual rate). This exceeded the multifamily starts in 1960 and 1961 by 163 thousand and 75 thousand units, respectively.

Expenditures for private nonresidential building in July were \$7.4 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate in 1947-49 prices)--up about 6 percent from 1961 levels. Reported plans of businessmen indicate that a further increase in capital expenditures is likely in the months immediately ahead (25).

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of expenditures for public construction in July was about \$11.9 billion (1947-49 prices)--some \$0.4 billion below expenditures in 1961. This drop was largely caused by a decrease in spending for highways and military facilities. Expenditures for most other types of public construction were about the same as in 1961.

Total employment in July was at a seasonally adjusted rate of 67.7 million--up by about 1 million from July 1961 and nearly half a million higher than at the beginning of the year (48). Nonagricultural employment amounted to 62.8 million, about 1.5 million above that of a year ago. Unemployment declined from a seasonally adjusted rate of 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force in January to 5.3 percent in July. Population continued its rise and is expected to show an increase of over 2.8 million during the year.

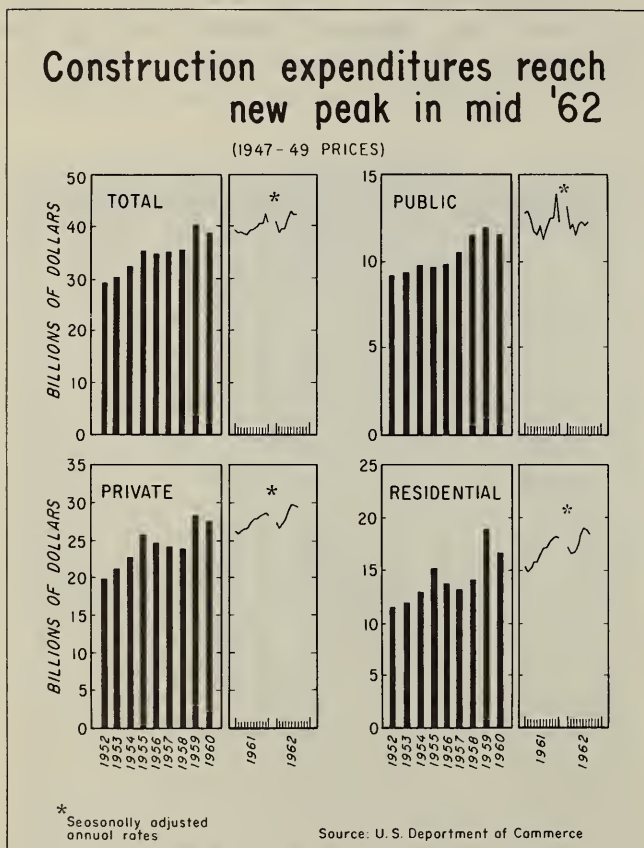


Figure 3

TIMBER CONSUMPTION

Consumption of timber products up 6 percent over 1961

Consumption of all round timber products is expected to show a moderate rise in 1962 to about 12.1 billion cubic feet, some 6 percent above consumption in 1961 but 3 percent below the postwar peak of 12.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1956 (table 2, figure 4). The upward trend in 1962 largely reflects an increase in the consumption of saw logs, pulpwood, and veneer logs. Per capita consumption of all products is expected to rise from 62.5 cubic feet in 1961 to 65.0 cubic feet in 1962 (table 3).

Production of timber from domestic forests to compose 87 percent of total consumption

Production of timber products from domestic forests in 1962 is estimated

at 10.5 billion cubic feet (table 2). This represents about 87 percent of total timber consumption. Net imports of timber products, largely from Canada, are expected to account for the remaining 13 percent of consumption.

Saw logs compose about 46 percent of domestic production, pulpwood 25 percent, veneer logs 9 percent, fuelwood 13 percent, and other miscellaneous products the remaining 7 percent. Trends in production of these products are shown in figure 5. Since 1955 production of pulpwood and veneer logs has climbed by 24 percent and 54 percent respectively. Production of saw logs and fuelwood, however, has declined. Most of the drop in the output of saw logs occurred after 1959.

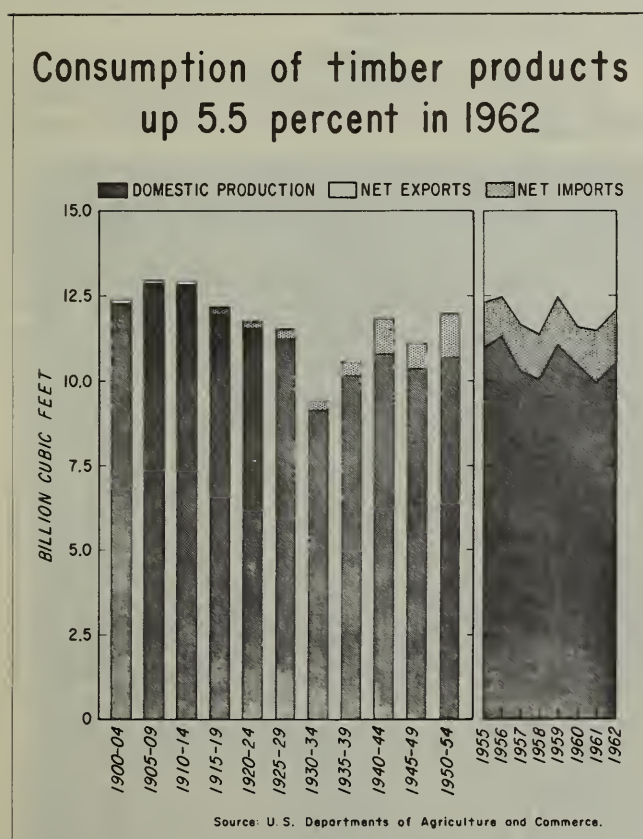


Figure 4

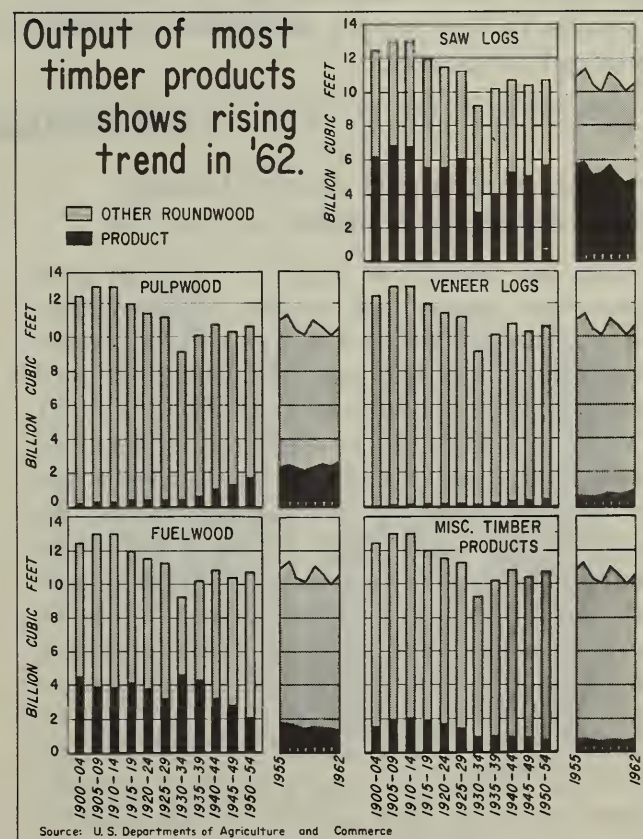


Figure 5

Net imports in 1962 equivalent to 1.5 billion cubic feet of timber

Since 1915, when the United States first became a net wood importing nation, imports of timber products have been rising. In 1962, the volume of roundwood required to produce the net imports of lumber, veneer, plywood, woodpulp, paper, and paper-board is estimated at 1.5 billion cubic feet (table 2). This is about 8 percent above 1961 but only slightly higher than in 1959--the previous peak year.

As illustrated in figure 6 lumber is expected to account for about 44 percent of the imports in 1962. Newsprint accounts for another 31 percent and pulpwood and woodpulp 15 percent. Veneer and plywood, which have become important since 1950, will compose the remaining 10 percent. Canada is the major source of timber product imports.

Lumber accounts for about 44 percent of net imports of products.

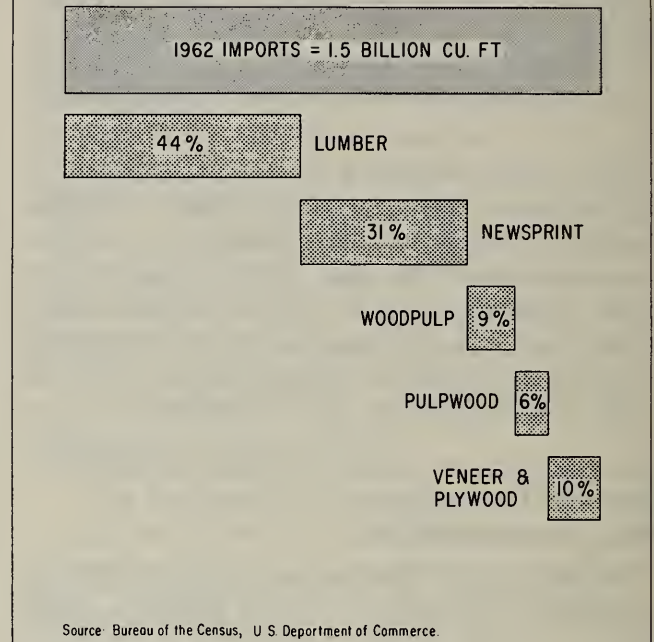


Figure 6

STUMPAGE PRICES

Prices of national-forest timber show different trends

During the first half of 1962 prices received from the sales of Douglas-fir stumpage from the national forests averaged \$23.50 per thousand board feet compared with \$27.60 during 1961 (table 4, figure 7) (29). Prices received for southern pine showed almost no change, averaging about the same as in 1961 (\$26.80 per thousand board feet). Prices received for sugar pine and ponderosa pine were up--with those of ponderosa pine substantially so from the 1961 levels. These stumpage price changes must be interpreted with care since prices in any period reflect not only market conditions but also the nature of the timber included in sales.

Data published in a number of State reports on forest product prices (9,

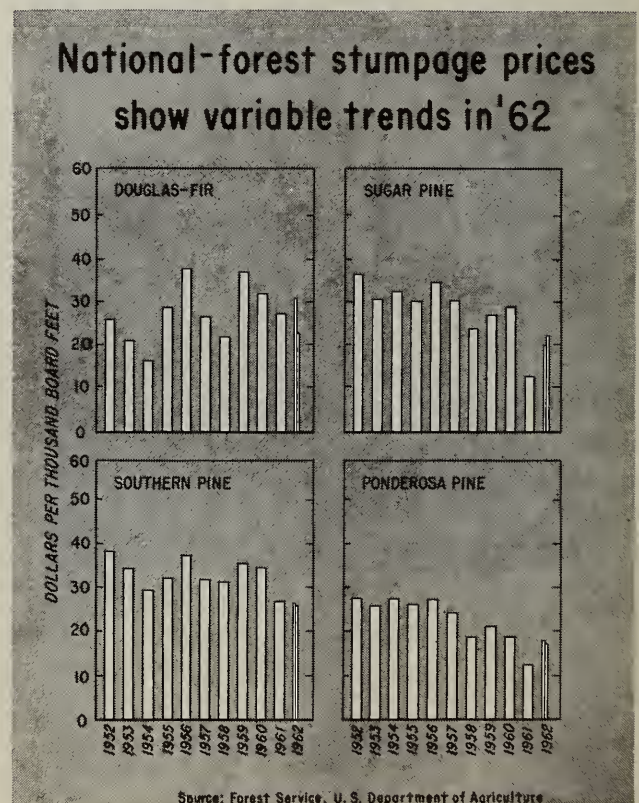


Figure 7

10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 56, 57) suggest that prices of private stumpage have followed trends in national-forest sales. Illustrative stumpage prices quoted in several recent reports are shown in the following tabulation:

Species	State	Price per thousand bd. ft.
Saw log timber:		
Southern pine.....	Louisiana (14)	\$28.30
White and Norway pine	Minnesota ¹ (20)	10.00-27.00
White spruce	do.	7.00-26.00
Hard maple	Ohio ² (22)	12.00-75.00
Yellow birch.....	Wisconsin (57)	30.00-75.00
Yellow-poplar.....	West Virginia (56)	9.00-28.00
Cherry	do.	10.00-48.00
Red and black oak..	Missouri ³ (15)	10.00-12.00
Pulpwood timber:		
Southern pine.....	Louisiana (14)	4.20
Aspen.....	Wisconsin (57)	1.80-2.10
Spruce.....	do.	6.00-9.00

¹ Northern Minnesota.

² Western Ohio.

³ North Central Missouri.

Stumpage prices shown in these reports generally represent timber buyers quotations and are usually presented as a range of prices per thousand board feet without standardized specifications as to grade, log rule, or other value factors; and without an indication of sampling accuracy.

Stumpage is not a homogeneous commodity and reported prices for both national-forest and private sales do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of timber. The data in table 5 show that prices received vary widely both among species and among regions. These variations reflect differences in timber quality, amount of competition, timber accessibility, average size of trees, volumes per acre, special costs, and other related factors.

DEMAND AND PRICES FOR LUMBER

1962 lumber consumption 7 percent above 1961

Lumber consumption in 1962 is expected to amount to 36.6 billion board feet--7 percent more than the 34.1 billion board feet consumed in 1961 but about 5 per cent below the annual average consumption of 38.7 billion board feet in the period 1955-59 (table 6, figure 8). Softwood lumber consumption is estimated at 30.6 billion board feet and hardwood lumber at 6.0 billion board feet. These levels of consumption are respectively 6 percent and 16 percent above 1961.

Residential construction a major end use for lumber

It is estimated that roughly two-fifths of all lumber consumed goes into residential construction. Another third goes into nonresidential construction and the remaining quarter into shipping and manufacturing.

Lumber consumption up 7 percent in 1962

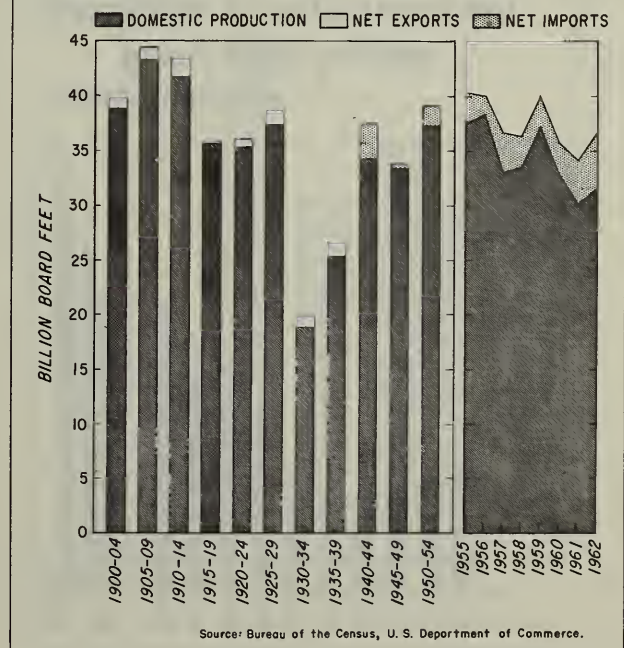


Figure 8

The data in table 7 give some indication of the per unit use of lumber in residential construction. In 1959 lumber use in single family houses, inspected by the Federal Housing Administration, averaged 9,860 board feet per unit. Average use ranged from a low of 5,490 board feet per house in Florida to a high of 12,530 board feet in the South Atlantic region. Framing lumber accounted for over half of the lumber used per unit in all regions.

Changes in residential construction affecting lumber use

Part of the drop in lumber consumption since the late 1950's can be traced to a decline in the number of units started. In the period 1960-62 the average number starts was about 60 thousand units a year below the average for the 1955-59 period.

There also has been a rise in the relative importance of multifamily units which require substantially less lumber per unit than single family units. As illustrated in figure 9, the

number of multifamily units started has moved upward from around 237 thousand a year (about 18 percent of all starts) in 1960 to the present level of about 400 thousand (about 28 percent of all starts).

Changes in construction characteristics of single family dwellings have also affected average unit requirements. The rise in the number of units built on concrete slab foundations has been particularly important. According to data published by the Federal Housing Administration, about 48 percent of new single-family houses inspected by that agency during the last quarter of 1961 were built on slab foundations, compared with 42 percent during the first quarter of 1960 (5). In addition, prefabricated houses, which use about a third less lumber per unit, have been increasing in relative importance, rising from about 10 percent of the total new construction in 1960 to about 12 percent during 1961.

Some indication of the continuing substitution of panel products for lumber in construction is given in table 8 and figure 10. Since 1955 the consumption of panel products has increased by the following amounts: softwood plywood 84 percent and building fiber boards 21 percent. In contrast, lumber consumption has declined by 9 percent.

The drop in housing starts between the late 1950's and the early 1960's is partly a result of catching up with the backlog of demand accumulated during the depression of the 1930's and World War II. As illustrated in figure 11, the net increase in the housing inventory during the 1950's was much larger than new household formations. As the backlog of demand has been satisfied, vacancy rates have increased. In the second quarter of 1962 about 3.5 percent of the housing inventory or some 2.1 million units were for rent or sale.

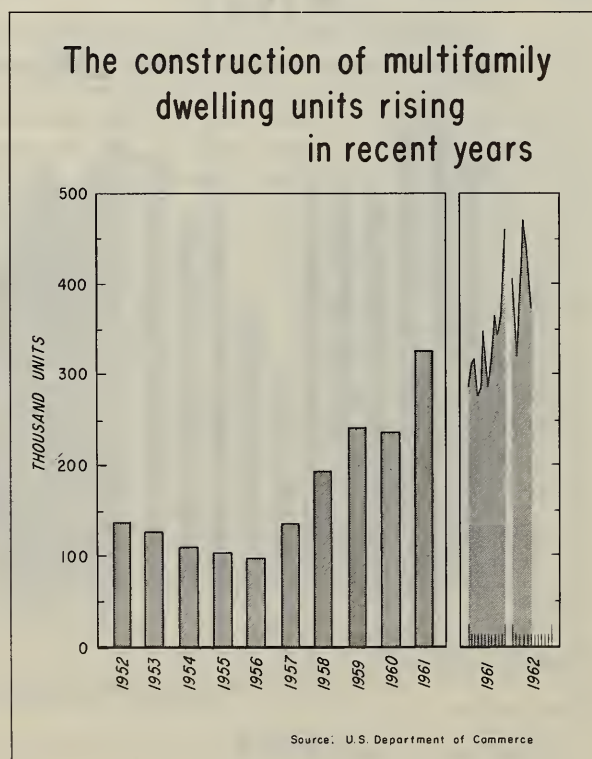


Figure 9

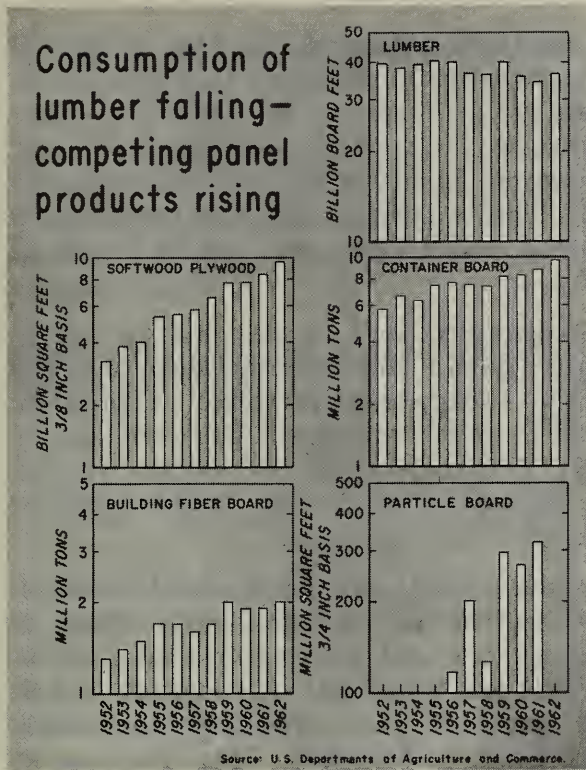


Figure 10

During the next few years the demand for housing is likely to depend to a greater degree than in the 1950's upon new household formation. Projections of the Bureau of the Census, indicate that household formation in the period 1960-65 may average 840 thousand units a year (39) (figure 12). This would be about 43 thousand units less than the average annual increase between 1955 and 1960.

By the late 1960's the upsurge in births that started in the early 1940's is expected to be felt in a rise in the formation of new households. There are also some factors that may lead to increased replacement construction. There are still many low-income families and elderly people who live in substandard housing, and in 1960 nearly a million married couples were without their own households. Programs for urban renewal and other efforts to provide low cost housing

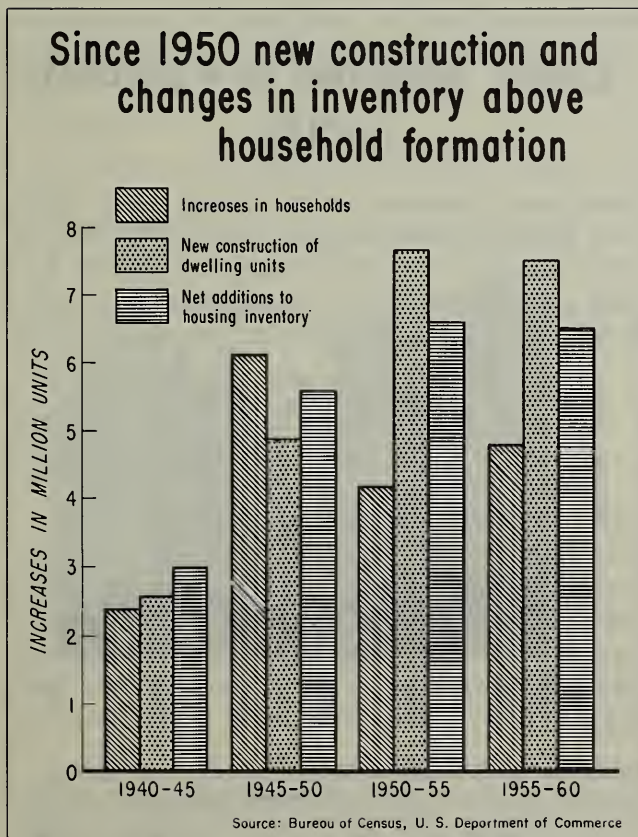


Figure 11

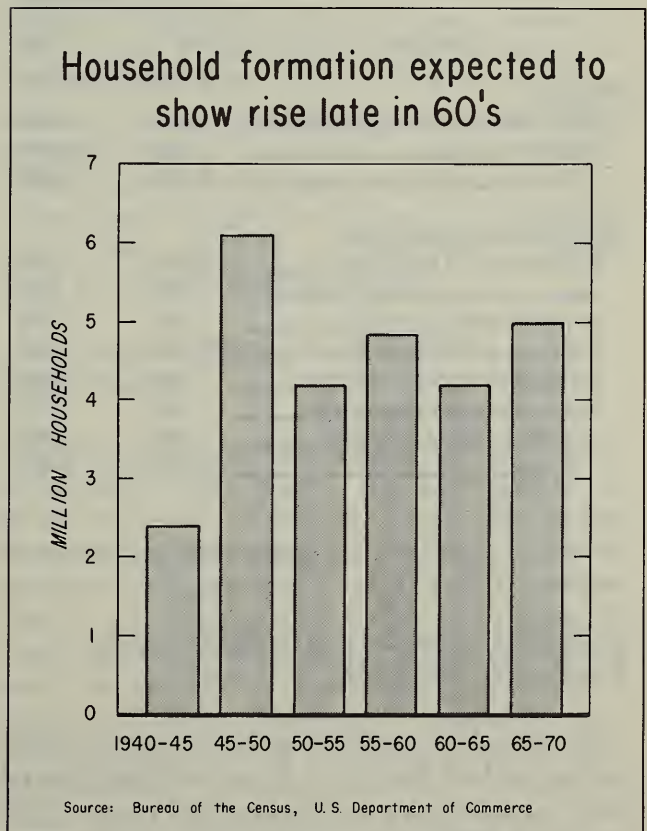


Figure 12

could materially affect future residential construction.

The increasing scarcity and cost of land in urban centers, the rise in the percentage of young married and elderly couples in the nation's households, and transportation difficulties in many large metropolitan areas also suggest a further expansion in the proportion of multifamily units constructed.

Lumber used in shipping and manufacturing dropped between 1948 and 1960

Part of the recent drop in lumber consumption may reflect changing use of materials in shipping and manufacturing since the total volume of lumber used for these purposes declined substantially between 1948 (31) and 1960, as shown below:

End use	Lumber consumed	
	1948	1960 ¹
<i>Million board feet</i>		
Shipping:		
Containers (except cooperage) ..	3,993	1,821
Pallets	221	1,848
Total	4,214	3,669
Manufacturing industries:		
Furniture and fixtures	2,449	1,956
Stone, clay and glass products ..	173	315
Primary metal products	539	369
Fabricated metal products	371	279
Machinery except electrical	732	470
Transportation equipment	535	512
All other manufacturing	923	754
Total	5,722	4,655

¹ All data for 1960 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Domestic lumber production up 4 percent in 1962

Domestic lumber production in 1962 is expected to total 31.4 billion board feet, an increase of 4 percent over 1961 but 4.4 billion board feet (or 12 percent) below the average of 35.8 billion

board feet attained in the 1955-59 period (table 9, figure 13). Production of softwood lumber in 1962 is estimated at 26.2 billion board feet, and hardwood lumber at 5.2 billion board feet. These levels are respectively 3 percent and 10 percent above those of 1961.

Shipments are expected to show larger gains than production. Recent trends indicate that total shipments for the year will be 6 percent above 1961. Shipments of softwood lumber are expected to be up 5 percent and hardwoods 15 percent.

In the Douglas-fir Region of western Washington and Oregon production of Douglas-fir and associated species at the end of the first 8 months of the year was 1.7 percent above the same period in 1961 (53, 54). Shipments were up 5 percent. Production of ponderosa pine and other species cut

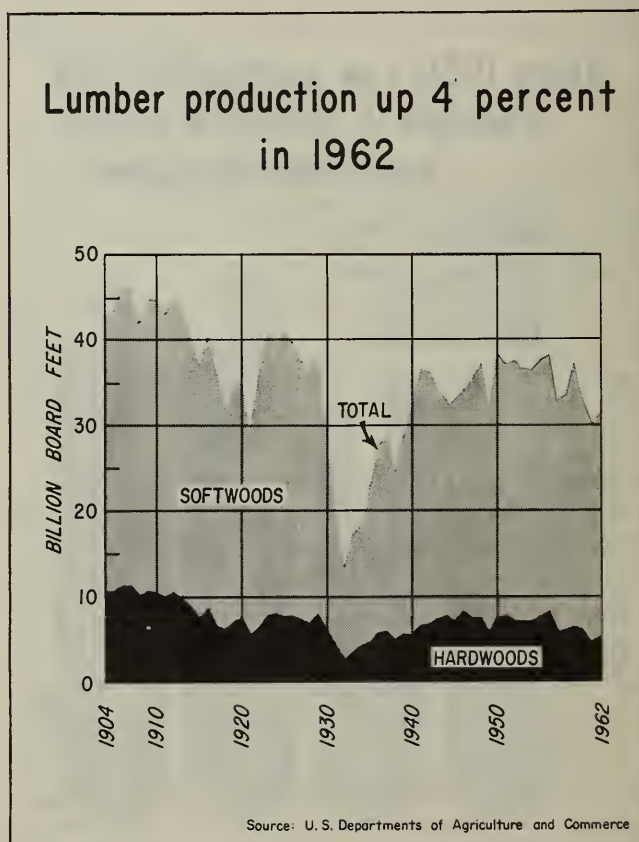


Figure 13

in the Western Pine Region at the end of 6 months was 1.1 percent above the first half of 1961 (55). Shipments were up by 1.9 percent. Southern pine lumber showed the largest gains over 1961 with both production and shipments up 8 percent at the end of 8 months (26).

More than half the nation's lumber cut in the West

About 18.3 billion board feet, or 58 percent of the estimated 1962 lumber cut, is made up of western timber. An estimated 44 percent of the total cut in the West¹ in 1962 is expected to come from the Western Pine Region, 42 percent from the Douglas-fir Region, and 14 percent from the California Redwood Region. The emergence of the Western Pine Region as the largest lumber producing area in the West is a relatively new development. In 1952, for example, about 52 percent of the production in the West came from the Douglas-fir Region, 37 percent from the Western Pine Region, and 11 percent from the California Redwood region.

Lumber production in the South in 1962 is expected to amount to about 6.6 billion board feet of softwoods and 2.9 billion board feet of hardwoods. Total production of lumber in the North is estimated at 3.6 billion board feet.

Productivity increasing in the lumber industry

Significant improvements in efficiency in the lumber industry are indicated by data from the Southern Pine Association which show that the output of lumber per man-hour has been rising at an average annual rate of nearly 4 percent since 1947 (32).

¹ The West includes the 11 western States and South Dakota. The South consists of the 12 most southern States, including Virginia. The North includes the remaining 24 States in the continental United States.

Average gains in productivity in the industry as a whole have probably been greater as a result of the closing of thousands of small sawmills, many of which use relatively large amounts of manpower per unit of output. Between 1947 and 1960, for example, the number of sawmills reported by the Bureau of the Census declined from 53,109 to 30,918. The number of sawmills in the West fell from 4,961 to 2,203. As mills have closed down more of the Nation's lumber has been cut in larger and better equipped mills that usually have marketing advantages. More lumber is also being cut by companies with integrated plywood plants, pulp mills, and various secondary manufacturing activities.

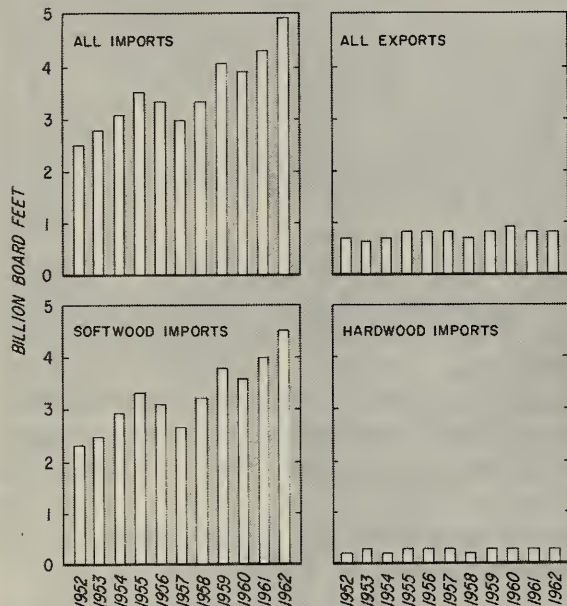
Imports account for 11 percent of lumber used in 1962

On the basis of trends during the first half of the year it is estimated that imports of lumber will total 4.9 billion board feet in 1962 and exports 0.8 billion board feet (tables 10 and 12, figure 14). Net imports of 4.1 billion board feet make up about 11 percent of estimated lumber consumption. These levels are somewhat above 1961 when net imports were 3.5 billion board feet and accounted for 10 percent of total consumption.

Canadian softwoods of major importance

Softwood lumber imports in 1962, consisting largely of Douglas-fir, spruce, and hemlock from Canada, are estimated at 4.6 billion board feet or 93 percent of total imports (table 10, figure 15). Softwood imports have increased by about 1 billion board feet since 1960, accentuating the effects of the reduced markets for lumber in the United States. Sawmills shipping by water to eastern markets from the West Coast have been at a particular competitive disadvantage

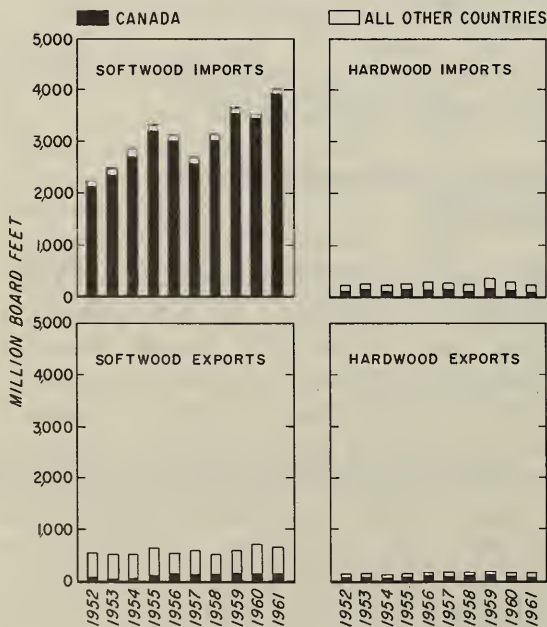
Lumber imports up 0.6 billion board feet in '62 - not much change in exports



Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Figure 14

Most of U.S. lumber imports come from Canada



Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Figure 15

with neighboring mills in British Columbia. British Columbia producers can use foreign freighters at rates below those available to domestic producers who are required by law to use vessels with U. S. registry for intercoastal shipments. The recent devaluation of the Canadian dollar has also been to the advantage of Canadian producers.

Canada has inventories of undeveloped softwood sawtimber resources, largely in British Columbia, that could support substantial increases in lumber production (24). However, problems of inaccessibility and increasing costs will undoubtedly limit further expansion of Canadian lumber production at existing price levels.

Softwood lumber production in Canada in 1961 amounted to 7.4 billion board feet--slightly above the 1955-59 average of 7.1 billion board feet (table 11). Hardwood lumber production has also been rather stable at about 0.4 to 0.5 billion board feet.

Little change in hardwood lumber imports in recent years

Hardwood lumber imports in 1962 are expected to amount to about 0.3 billion board feet--a level that has shown no significant change for the last decade or so (table 10). Imports are largely composed of maple, birch and beech lumber from Canada, and a variety of tropical hardwoods such as luan, balsa, teak, mahogany and granadilla from Japan, the Philippines and South America. These imports, while not large in volume, are highly important for some special uses.

Lumber exports in 1962 estimated at 0.8 billion board feet

Lumber exports in 1962 are estimated at 0.8 billion board feet--about 0.1 billion board feet above that in 1961 (table 12). This export level has

been maintained without much change since the mid-1950's. Softwood lumber exports, chiefly Douglas-fir and pine, total 0.7 billion board feet, and hardwoods, chiefly oak, 0.1 billion board feet.

Lumber exports go to all parts of the world but Canada is the biggest market; in 1961 it took 23 percent of the shipments of softwood lumber and 66 percent of the hardwoods.

Lumber prices show small increase during first half of 1962

The wholesale price index of lumber increased from 94.0 in January 1962 to 98.0 in July (1957-59=100). A post-war peak of 107.2 was reached in June 1959 (table 13). In contrast to the small decline in lumber that has occurred since 1952 the wholesale price indexes of many competing materials,

such as structural clay products and structural steel have been rising. This has restored part of the cost advantage that lumber lost during the early postwar years. However, rising wage rates along with stable or declining wholesale prices for building boards and plywood, have favored the use of panel products in construction. Substantial savings in freight charges also can be realized by substituting lighter weight containers made from container board or other panel products for containers made from lumber.

In recent years significant changes have occurred in the lumber grade price structure. Prices of southern pine dimension, for example, have increased relative to finish grades and boards (32). Many mills have also changed their sawing practices to increase the percentage of dimension in their lumber cut.

DEMAND AND PRICES FOR PULPWOOD

Pulpwood consumption at peak off 44.8 million cords in 1962

On the basis of trends during the first half of the year it is estimated that pulpwood consumption in United States pulp mills in 1962 will amount to 44.8 million cords (table 14, figure 16). This represents a new high in consumption--6 percent above that in 1961 and about 69 percent above the level of 10 years ago.

During the past 10 years consumption of pulpwood including both roundwood and chips, has increased at an average annual rate of 5.4 percent--or somewhat more than 1.8 million cords a year. In view of the expected growth in population (40) and gross national product (50), with which consumption is closely correlated, and because the planned expansion in capacity, shown in the tabulation below, (45) continued expansion in the use of pulpwood is expected (27, 30).

Pulpwood consumption at new peak of 44.8 million cords in 1962

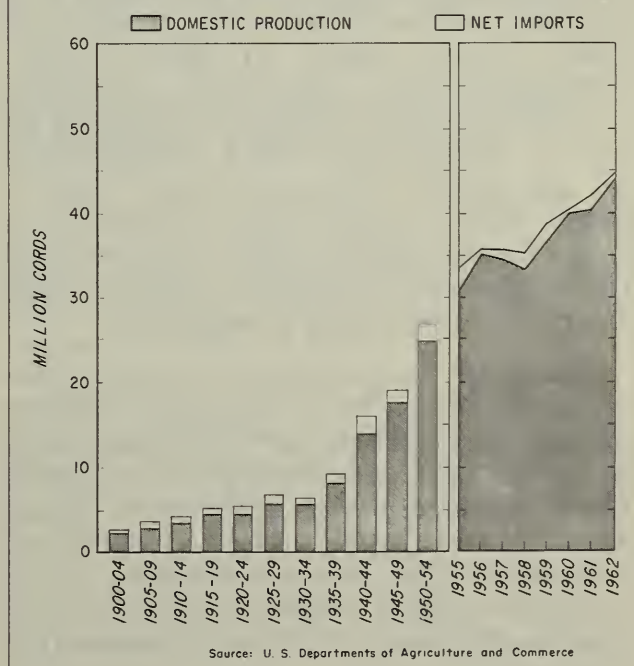


Figure 16

Year	Paper and board mill capacity ¹ (thousand tons)
1959.....	36,764
1960.....	37,950
1961.....	39,071
1962 ²	40,234
1963 ²	41,019
1964 ²	41,557

¹ Average annual capacity, historical basis.

² These data represent expansion plans at the end of 1961. Since then announcements of several additional expansion projects have appeared in the trade press.

9 percent increase in domestic pulpwood production expected in 1962

Pulpwood production in 1962 is estimated at 35.0 million cords of roundwood and the equivalent of 9.0 million cords of residues (table 14). Total production thus amounts to 44.0 million cords—about 9 percent above production in 1961, and 75 percent above the 25.1 million cords produced in 1952.

Softwoods are expected to account for about 77 percent of the pulpwood produced in 1962 (table 15, figure 17). Southern pines are the most important softwood species composing about three fifths of total output. Spruce, true firs, hemlock, jack pine, and Douglas-fir account for nearly all of the remainder. This composition is markedly different from that in 1920 when spruce and western true firs composed about three quarters of the softwood pulpwood output and southern pines only 6 percent.

Although hardwoods account for somewhat less than a quarter of total output, production of hardwood pulpwood has been increasing more rapidly than production of softwoods. Since 1950, for example, output of hardwood pulpwood has been increasing at an average annual rate of 11 percent—just double the rate for softwoods (5.5 percent).

Softwoods account for most of the pulpwood produced in the U. S. but the output of hardwoods is rising rapidly

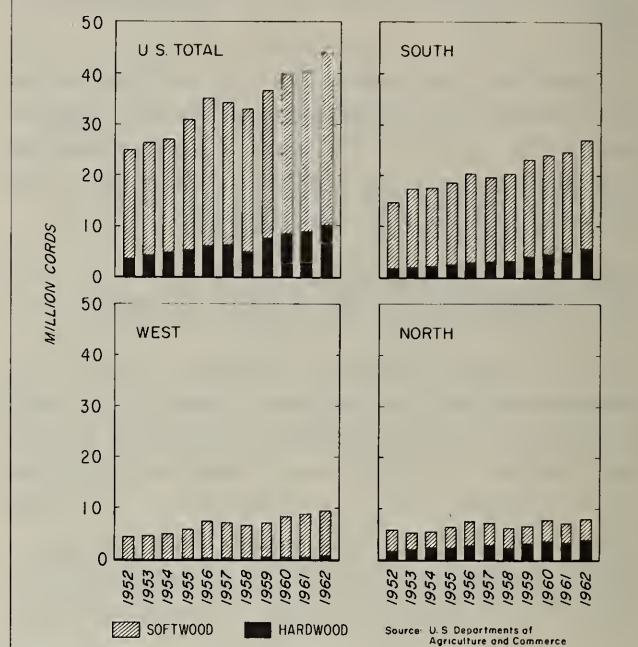


Figure 17

Three fifths of the pulpwood produced in the South

Pulpwood production in the South has been climbing rapidly, rising from about 8.1 million cords in 1945 to an estimated 26.4 million cords in 1962 (table 15, figure 17). This fast growth reflects a number of factors including timber supplies; availability of labor, water, chemicals, and power; excellent transportation facilities for both pulpwood and finished products; and the development of huge markets for kraft paperboard and packaging materials that are manufactured mostly from sulfate pulp.

Since 1953, chip production in the South has increased from the equivalent of 76 thousand cords to the present level of about 3.6 million cords (figure 18). Prior to 1959 nearly all of the chips came from softwoods but recent

Production of chipped residues for pulping rising rapidly in the South and West

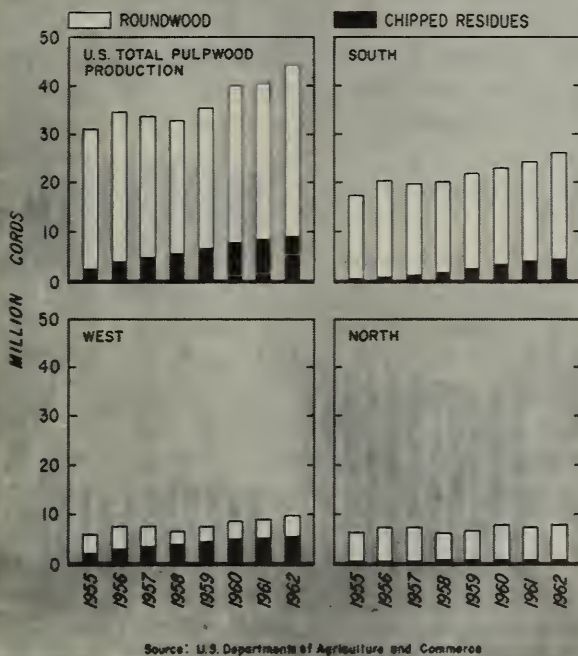


Figure 18

increases have mostly come from hardwoods. Some further gains are possible since there are still substantial volumes of unused residues at hardwood sawmills that are large enough to economically install the necessary chipping and barking equipment.

Production of hardwood roundwood in the South in 1962 was 5.6 million cords, 14 percent above 1961 and more than three times the level of a decade ago (figure 17). Soft hardwoods such as the gums and yellow-poplar are preferred by pulp mills and currently compose about 70 percent of all hardwood roundwood produced in the South. However, production of dense hardwoods, for use in semi-chemical pulp mills, has been rising more rapidly than soft hardwoods in recent years. Plans have been announced for the construction of almost

400 tons of additional hardwood pulp-
ing capacity in the South (33).

The increases in output of chips and hardwood roundwood have had a substantial impact on the harvest of southern pine roundwood which reached 16.9 million cords in 1956. In 1957 and 1958 round pine pulpwood production declined but rose again in 1959 to 16.5 million cords--a level that was maintained without substantial change until 1962 when it is expected to reach a new peak of 17.2 million cords.

9.6 million cords of pulpwood produced in the West in 1962

Pulpwood production in the West in 1962 is estimated at 9.6 million cords--some 8 percent higher than output in 1961. Chipped residues, amounting to 5.2 million cords are expected to account for nearly three fifths of total production.

The use of hardwoods has been a recent innovation in the pulp industry in the West. Production of hardwood roundwood, largely alder, is expected to amount to roughly 400 thousand cords in 1962.

Pulpwood production in the North estimated at 8 million cords

Pulpwood production in the North in 1962 is estimated at 8 million cords--only slightly above the previous peak of 7.9 million cords attained in 1960.

Since the 1930's most of the increase in the pulpwood harvest in the North has been composed of hardwoods and to an increasing degree of the dense hardwoods such as birch, maple, beech and oak. In the Northeast, for example, these dense hardwoods rose from about 8 percent of total hardwood receipts in 1944 to the present

level of about 40 percent. They have also shown a substantial increase in the Lake States. In some areas the changeover from soft to dense hardwoods was caused by a shortage of aspen pulpwood, but most of the mills now claim they get at as good a pulp and a much higher yield per cord from the denser woods. Most of the hardwood pulpwood is used by sulfate mills, although it is also used by semichemical and soda mills.

In the North, in contrast to the West and South, chipped residues have not been widely used. A few chipping plants have begun operations recently, however, and the outlook for further growth is promising. The prospects for further increases in the use of hardwood roundwood is also good in view of the extensive hardwood timber resources available for use in the section, and its advantageous location with respect to major consuming centers.

Pulpwood prices little changed from 1961

Pulpwood prices, at local points of delivery, have shown little change from the record levels attained in 1960 (table 16, figure 19). In the Southeast, for example, the price of rough pine pulpwood in 1962 is expected to average about \$16.25 per cord--about the same as in 1960 and 1961.

Pulpwood prices show considerable variation among regions and species. In Wisconsin, prices f.o.b. car currently average about \$27.25 per rough cord for spruce, \$22.75 for balsam fir, and \$12.75 for aspen. In the Northeast, prices f.o.b. car average about \$20.00 per rough cord for spruce and fir and \$15.00 for white pine.

Pulpwood prices show little change in 1962

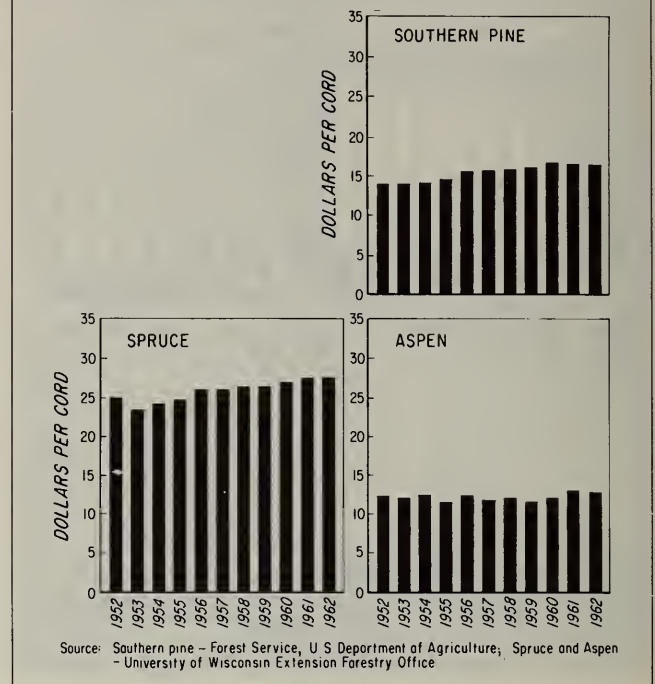


Figure 19

Several States publish reports with price quotations for pulpwood (9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 51, 57). The following tabulation, taken from selected State reports issued in 1962 shows some illustrative pulpwood prices at local points of delivery:

Species	State and source	Price of rough pulpwood per cord
Southern pine.....	Louisiana (14)	¹ \$14.25
Hardwood.....	do.	¹ 11.30
Mixed hardwoods.....	Wisconsin (57)	² 14.50-16.00
Balsam fir	do.	² 22.00-23.50
Spruce.....	do.	² 26.00-28.50
Aspen.....	do.	² 11.00-14.50
Hardwoods & soft-woods.....	Illinois (10)	² 11.00-13.00
Softwoods.....	Ohio (22)	² 12.00-15.00

¹ F.o.b. car.

² F.o.b. mill.

Net imports of pulpwood estimated at 1.1 million cords in 1962

Imports of pulpwood are estimated at 1.2 million cords in 1962--about 10 percent below 1961 and less than half of what they were a decade or so ago. Exports are also down, a reversal of the trend of the last few years, and are not expected to be much in excess of 0.1 of a million cords for the year. Net imports will thus amount to about 1.1 million cords, or about 2.5 percent of total consumption.

Most of the trade in pulpwood is carried on along the border between the United States and Canada. Recently, however, some imports have been coming in from the Bahamas. In 1961 these imports amounted to 193 thousand cords.

Newsprint imports are expected to amount to about 5.5 million tons in 1962, and compose about three-fourths of the newsprint consumption in the United States. Canada, chiefly the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is expected to supply nearly all of the imports. Exports of newsprint have never been large, although they have increased somewhat in the last decade and now amount to about 0.2 million tons. Most of these exports move to Latin America.

The extent of trade in paper and paperboard, other than newsprint, in 1961 is shown in the tabulation below (41, 42):

<i>Item</i>	<i>Imports (thousand tons)</i>	<i>Exports (thousand tons)</i>
Paperboard:		
Container board	10	468
Other paperboard	<u>12</u>	<u>147</u>
Total	22	615

<i>Item</i>	<i>Imports (thousand tons)</i>	<i>Exports (thousand tons)</i>
Paper (other than news-print):		
Printing paper	39	49
Fine paper	7	34
Wrapping and bag	63	48
All other	<u>4</u>	<u>77</u>
Total	113	208
Construction paper and board	<u>111</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	246	860

During the first part of 1962 exports of these products were rising and the total for the year is expected to be 5 percent or so above 1961 (1). Imports showed a small decline.

Imports of woodpulp at midyear were running at an annual rate of 2.8 million tons, and exports at 1.1 million tons (1). Canada supplies most of the imports while most of the exports go to western Europe.

Net imports of paper, paperboard, and woodpulp in 1962 are expected to amount to the equivalent of 7.6 million cords of pulpwood.

At midyear consumption of paper and paperboard was running at an annual rate of 42.6 million tons (1). The pulpwood required to produce this quantity of paper and paperboard plus the 0.9 million tons of woodpulp used in the manufacture of rayon and other nonpaper products is estimated at 52.4 million cords. Total net pulpwood imports, including roundwood, and the equivalent of the paper, paperboard, and woodpulp imports will compose about 17 percent of this total.

DEMAND AND PRICES FOR VENEER LOGS

Softwood plywood production up about 15 percent in 1962

The rising trends in construction and industrial production and continued substitution have been reflected in a substantial increase in demands for softwood plywood. On the basis of trends at midyear, production in 1962 is estimated at 9.7 billion squarefeet (3/8 inch basis) about 15 percent above production in 1961 (table 8) (4). This is a new high and the continuation of a trend which has seen output increase each year after 1945. Since then, the production of softwood plywood has expanded by more than 8 times rising at an average annual rate of 13 percent.

Part of the growth in softwood plywood production is attributable to increasing consumption in residential construction, the end use for about 45 percent of the softwood produced. The data in table 17 show that on the average about 1,500 square feet (surface measure) of plywood (softwood and hardwood) was used in 1959 in single family houses inspected by the Federal Housing Administration. About three-quarters of this plywood was used for sheathing and subflooring; nearly all of this was softwood.

The highest per unit use of plywood in 1960 (2,120 square feet) was in the North Atlantic Region and the lowest (820 square feet) in the Southwest (table 17).

Part of the increase in use of plywood in construction, and in shipping and manufacturing as well, can be also traced to changing price relationships that have favored softwood plywood. As illustrated in table 13 and figure 20, the wholesale price index of softwood plywood in the last decade has declined appreciably in relation to the price of lumber, paper-

Softwood plywood prices decreasing relative to most competing materials

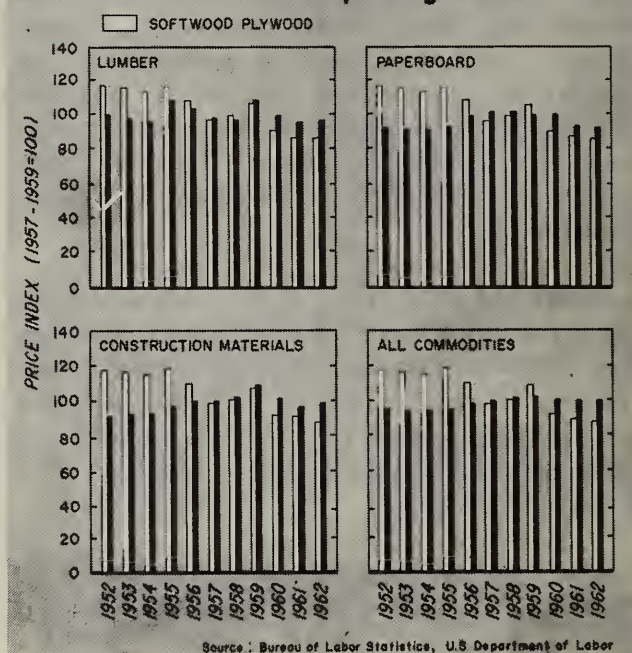


Figure 20

board, and other commodities. Rising wages in construction and manufacturing industries have added to this price advantage, since plywood can be utilized for many purposes with less labor than lumber. It has been estimated, for example, that sidewall plywood sheathing can be installed at about half the labor cost required for lumber.

Production of softwood veneer logs estimated at 4.4 billion board feet in 1962

Production of softwood veneer logs in 1962 is estimated at 4.4 billion board feet (table 18, figure 21). This is about 0.5 billion board feet above 1961 and nearly double output 5 years ago.

Douglas-fir logs compose about 90 percent of the total output and pon-

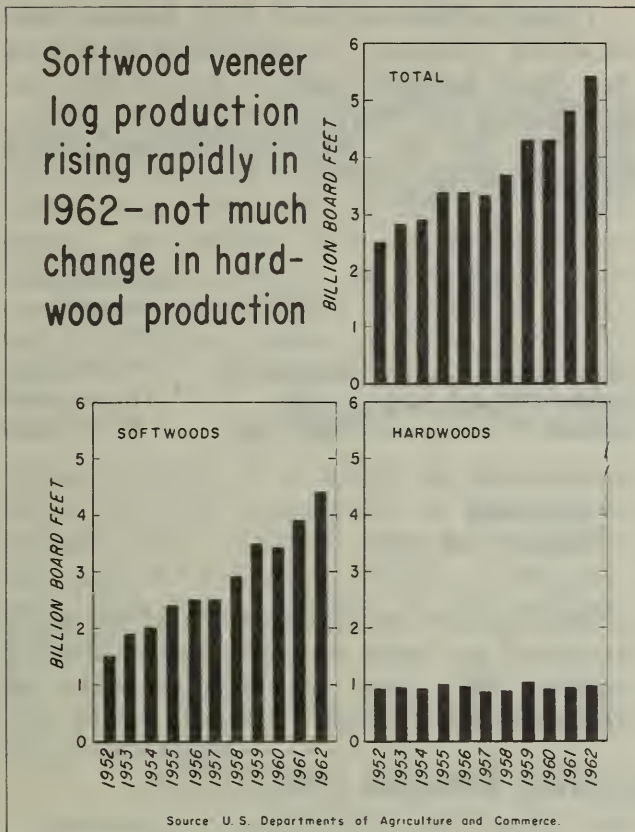


Figure 21

An additional 9 mills--4 in Oregon, 3 in Washington and 2 in Montana--are scheduled to come into operation.

During the next few years consumption of softwood plywood is expected to continue to rise as the result of further substitution of softwood plywood for other materials, and anticipated increases in the volume of construction.

Little change in the output of hardwood veneer logs

Since the early 1950's there has been little change in the volume of domestic hardwood veneer logs produced (table 18, figure 21). Annual output has roughly averaged about 950 million board feet, somewhat below the 975 million board feet expected in 1962. Imports of hardwood veneer and plywood, however, have increased substantially, and total hardwood veneer and plywood consumption in 1962 is expected to amount to the equivalent of 1.5 billion board feet of logs--about 50 percent above the level of a decade ago.

Hardwood plywood is used for wall paneling and the manufacture of flush doors, furniture, cabinets, containers, and mobile homes. A big factor in the recent increase in hardwood plywood consumption has been the replacement of the traditional panel door by flush doors made largely from plywood. Between 1947 and 1958, for example, production of flush doors increased from a few hundred thousand to more than 15 million.

In the domestic hardwood veneer and plywood industry birch, gum, maple, oak, cherry, and walnut are the preferred species for face veneers; and basswood, cottonwood, poplar, and willow for core or interply veneers.

Plywood made of luan has accounted for nearly all imports. Japan and the Philippines have supplied most of the luan imports.

derosa pine, larch, white pine and other associated species 10 percent. Use of species other than Douglas-fir is a relatively new development and one that is growing rather rapidly.

In 1961 about two thirds of the softwood veneer logs produced were consumed in Oregon. California accounted for another 17 percent and Washington, Idaho and Montana the rest. Oregon also has the most softwood plywood plants as shown by the tabulation below:

State	Softwood plywood plants in 1961 (Number)
Oregon	79
Washington	34
California	26
Montana	4
Idaho	2
Total	145

Veneer log prices about the same as in 1961

Price quotations for Douglas-fir No. 1 peeler logs in September 1962 ranged between \$112 and \$120 in the Puget Sound log market and from \$113 to \$121 in the Columbia River market (8). These prices were about the same as those reported last year.

Reported prices for hardwood veneer logs have been relatively stable in recent years, although prices by grades and species vary widely. Price reports for yellow birch veneer logs, for example, show a current range of from \$110 to \$250 f.o.b. mill in Wisconsin, whereas soft elm logs used in the manufacture of veneer for baskets, berry boxes, and other containers range between \$45 and \$65 (57).

Illustrative veneer log prices for various species, taken from some of the State forest product price reports published in 1961 (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 22, 51, 57) are shown in the tabulation below:

<i>Species</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Price of veneer logs per thousand bd. ft.</i>
Hard maple.....	Wisconsin (57)	¹ \$75.00-140.00
Yellow birch.....	do.	¹ 110.00-250.00
Douglas-fir.....	Oregon ² (23)	80.00-105.00

¹ F.o.b. mill.

² Eastern Lane county.

These price quotations must be considered as only roughly indicative of values for any particular sale of veneer logs.

DEMAND AND PRICES FOR OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS

Production of industrial roundwood products, such as cooperage logs, poles and piling, fence posts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of other products, is estimated

at 730 million cubic feet in 1962.

Illustrative recent price quotations for selected products and species are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Product</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Unit of measure</u>	<u>Price</u>
Poles:			
Southern pine -----	Louisiana (14)	30-ft. poles	¹ \$2.70- 3.40
		50-ft. poles	¹ 14.15-18.00
		70-ft. poles	¹ 40.00-50.00
White cedar -----	Wisconsin (57)	50-ft. poles	² 22.50-25.00
Piling:			
Pine and hardwoods ---	Wisconsin (57)	40-ft. lengths	² 12.80
Posts:			
White cedar -----	Wisconsin (57)	6" by 10' (peeled posts)	³ .50- 1.00
Box and excelsior bolts:			
Aspen-----	Wisconsin (57)	4' by 4' by 40" to 80" cord	¹ 10.00-16.00
Pine -----	do.	4' by 4' by 96" to 100" cord	¹ 22.00
Cooperage-stave bolts:			
White Oak -----	Illinois (10)	cord foot	¹ .70- 1.10

¹ Delivered to mill.

² At delivery point.

³ Delivered to yard.

Christmas tree consumption may reach 45 million

Consumption of Christmas trees in 1962 is expected to be around 45 million. Annual imports from Canada have been between 10 and 12 million trees, indicating that the demand for Christmas trees from domestic forests and plantations will be from 33 to 35 million trees. Prices paid for

Christmas trees on the stump vary widely but generally range from \$0.25 for wild trees to \$2.50 or more for plantation-grown trees.

In recent years the acreage of Christmas tree plantations has increased substantially. This suggests increasing competition for available markets in the future and lower prices than growers have been receiving.

DEMAND AND PRICES FOR NAVAL STORES

(This report is limited to the short term outlook. Analysis of long term trends and outlook are covered by the major U.S.D.A. study "The Outlook for Naval Stores," November, 1962.)

Not much change expected in domestic production

Domestic production of rosin and turpentine through August of the current crop year which began last April 1 is about three percent above the same period a year ago. For the crop year as a whole, however, little overall change in output is expected. An estimated five percent decrease in production of steam distilled wood rosin should more than offset the expected four to five percent rise in output of gum and tall oil rosin. On the other hand, increased gum and sulfate wood turpentine production may slightly more than offset reduced output of steam distilled wood turpentine.

During the 1962 crop year, rosin production is expected to divide percentage-wise about 24-52-24 among gum, steam distilled and sulfate sources. The corresponding proportion of turpentine output is 25-22-53. Production of gum naval stores is at its highest point since 1954 and probably will be lower in 1963. Similarly, output of steam distilled wood naval

stores, at its lowest point since 1946, probably will decline further in 1963. Only sulfate naval stores production, tied to rising sulfate pulp output, is likely to increase next year.

Increased rosin stocks in prospect

Domestic rosin carryout stocks next March 31 are expected to rise by about 210 thousand drums (figure 22). This constitutes a four months supply of rosin, about in line with the situation during the past ten years. Substantial increases are anticipated in carryout of gum and tall oil rosin stocks. If, as expected, steam distilled rosin output declines five percent, the carryout for this type of rosin under anticipated requirements, may be lower than last March 31.

Most of the gum rosin carryout next March 31 will represent CCC loan stocks under the 1961 and 1962 support programs. At least half of the gum rosin crop (about 14 percent of the estimated production of all types of rosin) is likely to be placed in the 1962 loan. Part of this rosin, particularly the pale grades, are apt to be redeemed before the final redemption date next June 30. As of September 30, about 58 percent of the rosin placed in the 1961 loan had been redeemed. Much of the remaining 67,000 drums probably will be

Reduced exports mainly responsible for increased rosin carryover.

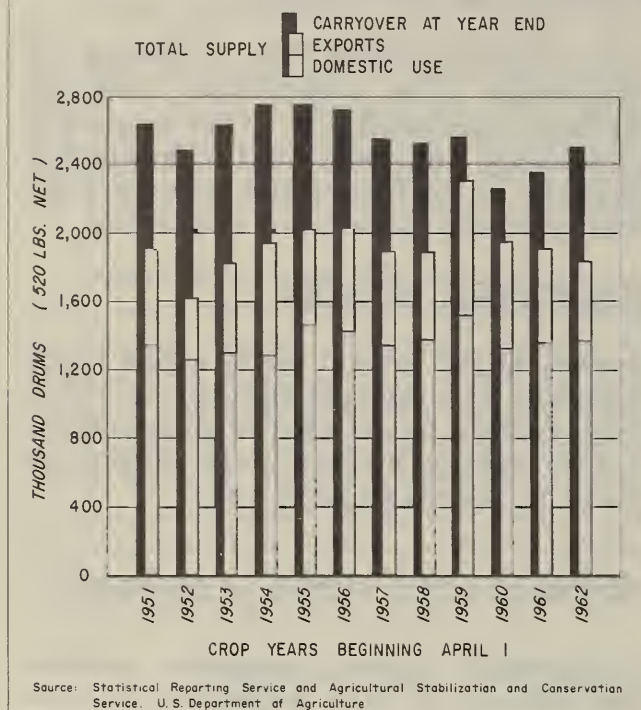


Figure 22

sold out of the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative redemption pool before loan maturity on December 31, 1962.

In contrast to rosin, the upward trend in turpentine carryouts probably will be reversed next March 31 because of increasing domestic and export requirements stimulated by near record low prices (figure 23). CCC holds gum turpentine stocks totaling 34,600 barrels, about 15 percent of the domestic carryover of all types of turpentine as of March 31, 1962. Most if not all of these CCC stocks are likely to be sold before the end of the 1963 crop year.

Increased domestic consumption and exports may reduce next turpentine carryover.

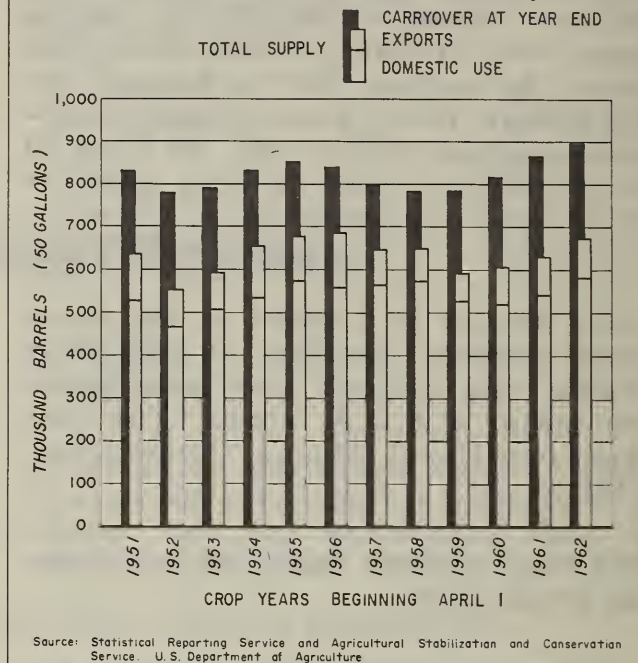


Figure 23

Little change expected in rosin consumption, but domestic disappearance of turpentine approaches record levels

Not much change is expected in rosin consumption in 1962. Although production of paper and board during the 1962 naval stores crop year probably will be about five percent higher than a year ago and S-type rubber and adhesives between five and ten percent greater, domestic rosin consumption is not expected to increase significantly. This reflects in part declining rosin utilization in surface coatings, printing inks, oils and greases and several minor

applications mainly because of competition from substitutes. More significant perhaps are reduced exports of modified rosins. Foreign countries increasingly are importing rosin to manufacture their own modified rosins.

At current low price levels, domestic disappearance of turpentine in 1962 may reach 585 thousand barrels, about seven percent above the level last year. This volume approaches the record domestic disappearance of 1950. The trend in consumption for industrial use, downward since 1958, is likely to be reversed in 1962. Turpentine industrial utilization during 1962 is expected to increase in synthetic pine oil, beta-pinene derived resins, and resins derived from whole turpentine. On the other hand, industrial utilization for insecticides is expected to be lower. Apparent retail distribution probably will equal or slightly exceed last year's level. Part of the rise in apparent retail distribution since 1959 probably reflects turpentine used but not consumed in the increasing storage of crude pine gum.

Rosin exports down, turpentine up

U.S. rosin exports are expected to decline about 15 percent in the 1962 crop year to the lowest level in 10 years. Although production in Western Europe is expected to decline nearly 20 percent in 1962, total supplies are larger because of a nearly 1/4 million drums increase in producing country stocks. Moreover, in mid-September,

1962, rosin from Western European countries was quoted at prices ranging from \$1 1/2 to \$3 1/2 less than U.S. rosin. This price differential is expected to be narrowed substantially next year partly for reasons stated in the succeeding paragraph.

Stocks accumulated in Western European producing countries probably will be reduced in 1962 and 1963. However, if the recently organized International Commission on Rosin Products is successful in stabilizing Western European supplies and prices, it may be that, henceforth, carryover stocks in this important naval stores area will be larger than in the past. Even at the higher foreign prices anticipated in late 1962 and in 1963, Western European rosin production is likely to decrease further.

Because of reduced production in Western Europe and near record low prices, U.S. exports of turpentine are expected to increase in 1962 to the highest level since 1956.

Prices may increase slightly in the low production months ahead

Prices of turpentine and the higher grades of rosin are expected to rise slightly above mid-September levels in the low production months ahead. While rosin prices under anticipated demand-supply conditions are expected to level off in the 1963 crop year, turpentine prices may, on the whole, average higher than in 1962.

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- (15) Missouri Agricultural Extension Service and School of Forestry, University of Missouri.
 Missouri forestry and forest industries. (Quarterly. Timber prices are reported in the May and November issues. Quotes stumpage and delivered prices for saw logs, cooperage and special products by region and selected species.)
- (16) National Lumber Manufacturers Association.
 Fingertip facts and figures. (Monthly. Quotes statistics on lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks and other related data.)
- (17) _____
 National survey of lumber demand and supply. (Quarterly. Quotes statistics on lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks, and other related data.)

- (18) New Hampshire University, Cooperative Extension Service, in cooperation with the State Forestry and Recreation Commission.
New Hampshire forest market report. (Annual. Quotes stumpage, roadside, and delivered prices of saw logs, pulpwood, excelsior wood, poles, piling, boltwood, and other products, for selected species; and lumber prices.)
- (19) New York State Conservation Department, Division of Lands and Forests, Bureau of Forest Management.
Forest practice doings. (Semiannual. Contains general news for the various forest districts in New York along with stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs and pulpwood, by region and selected species.)
- (20) Office of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation.
Minnesota forest products marketing and pricing review. (Biannual. Quotes for selected species the stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs, pulpwood, posts, poles, and piling; and mill prices of lumber.)
- (21) Office of the President.
Economic report of the president. (Annual. Summarizes the economic developments of the year with a comprehensive statistical appendix containing tables relating to income employment, production, and related economic series.)
- (22) Ohio Department of Agriculture Bureau of Markets; U.S. Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service; and Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry.
Ohio timber prices. (Quarterly. Quotes stumpage prices of sawtimber, veneer timber, handle timber and cooperage by selected species and region; delivered prices of saw logs and veneer logs by selected species and grade, and delivered prices of pulpwood and chemical wood.)
- (23) Oregon State University Extension Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating.
Farm forest products market report. (Weekly. Quotes delivered saw log and veneer log prices for selected species and grades in several localities. Occasionally reports prices for such products as poles, piling, maple burls, sword fern, and short pulpwood.)
- (24) Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.
1957. The outlook for the Canadian forest industries. (A study concerned with the historical development, structure, and economic outlook for Canada's forest industries. Contains information on Canada's forest resources and projections of timber demand.)

- (25) Securities and Exchange Commission.
Capital spending plans by business for 1962. (Quarterly. A report concerned with the actual and expected spending plans of business.)
- (26) Southern Pine Association.
Weekly trade barometer. (Weekly. Quotes statistics on southern pine lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks, and other related data.)
- (27) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1958. Future demand for timber. Sep. 9, 114 pp. Reprinted from Forest Resource Rpt. 14, Timber Resources for America's Future. (Contains an analysis of potential demand for the timber in the U.S. in 1975 and 2000.)
- (28) _____
Southern pulpwood production. (Annual. Contains information on pulpwood production by species group and by State and county in 12 Southern States.)
- (29) _____
Stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from national forests, by selected species and region. (Quarterly. Contains data showing stumpage prices for timber sold from the national forests, by selected species and region. Data similar to that shown in table 5.)
- (30) _____
1958. Timber resources for America's future. Forest Resource Rpt. 14, 713 pp., illus. (A comprehensive appraisal of the timber situation in the U.S.)
- (31) _____
1948. Wood used in manufacture. (A survey of wood used in manufacture which shows consumption of wood for fabricated products.)
- (32) U.S. Forest Service Southern Forest Experiment Station.
Changing price patterns affect southern pine lumber industry. (A study of the grade price structure of southern pine lumber.)
- (33) _____
Trends in southern hardwood production. (A brief study of the trends in southern hardwood pulpwood and saw log production.)
- (34) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Annual survey of manufactures, value of shipments of selected classes of products, for the United States, 1958-61. (Annual. Contains statistics showing the value of shipments by class of product. Includes the value of shipments from sawmills and planing mills, millwork plants, veneer and plywood plants, and other related wood product plants.)

- (35) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Current housing reports. Housing Vacancies (Quarterly. contains information on rental and home owner vacancy rates, vacant housing units by condition and status, and other related information.)
- (36) _____
Current industrial reports. Lumber production and mill stocks. (Contains annual statistics on lumber production by major species and producing region.)
- (37) _____
Current industrial reports. Pulp, paper, and board. (Monthly. Contains statistics on pulpwood receipts, consumption and inventories; woodpulp production, transfers and inventories; paper and board production by grades; and other related data.)
- (38) _____
Current industrial reports. Softwood plywood and veneer. (Contains annual statistics on the production of softwood plywood and veneer and consumption of softwood veneer logs.)
- (39) _____
Current population reports--population characteristics. Illustrative projections of the number of households and families: 1960 to 1980, P-20(90). (Series of four projections of the number of households and families to 1980.)
- (40) _____
Current population reports--population estimates. Illustrative projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex 1960 to 1980, P-25(187). (This report presents four series of projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex, for 1960 to 1980.)
- (41) _____
United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise. (Annual. Contains data showing volume and value of exports by country of destination. Exports of lumber are broken down by major species and grade.)
- (42) _____
United States imports of merchandise for consumption. (Annual. Contains data showing volume and value of imports by country of origin and major product. Imports of lumber are broken down by major species and grade.)
- (43) U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.
Construction review. (Contains monthly statistics on the volume of construction, construction costs, employment in construction, and related data.)

- (44) U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.
Introduction of the new series for housing starts. (An article introducing the new statistical series (1960) on housing starts, compiled by the Bureau of the Census and replacing the series previously prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)
- (45) _____
Pulp, paper, and board. (Quarterly. Contains quarterly statistics, pulpwood receipts, woodpulp and paper production, other related data and review of trends in the pulp and paper industry.)
- (46) U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Business statistics. (Weekly. Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. Quotes statistics on commodity prices, retail sales, industrial production, new construction, personal income, employment and other related data.)
- (47) _____
Survey of current business. (Monthly. Contains monthly statistics on the gross national product, national income, personal income and outlays, foreign transactions, government receipts and expenditures, and related data.)
- (48) U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Employment and earnings. (Monthly. Contains information on employment, unemployment, hours and earnings, labor turnover by industry and State, and related data.)
- (49) _____
Prices and price indexes for individual commodities. (Monthly. Quotes (f.o.b. mill) prices of several hundred commodities including selected lumber items of important commercial species and plywood, pulp, and paper items.)
- (50) U.S. Senate, Select Committee on National Water Resources.
Water resources activities in the United States. (Contains projections of population, gross national product, and land uses for 1980 and 2000.)
- (51) Washington Crop Reporting Service, in cooperation with U.S.D.A. Agr. Marketing Service and Forest Service; State Agr. Extension Service; Forestry Dept. WSU; and State Dept. of Natural Resources.
Forest products price report. (Quarterly. Quotes prices for delivered saw logs, veneer logs, poles, pulpwood, and other products, by region, and selected species and grade.)
- (52) Washington State University Department of Forestry and Range Management, and Agr. Extension Service.
Farm woodland products market report. (Monthly. Quotes prices of various sizes of delivered logs in eastern and central Washington for selected species.)

- (53) West Coast Lumberman's Association.
Barometer. (Weekly. Quotes statistics on lumber production, shipments, new orders, and stocks in the Douglas-fir Region of western Oregon and western Washington.)
- (54) _____
Industrial facts. (Monthly. Quotes statistics on production, orders, shipments, unfilled orders, lumber inventory, realization values, and other related data for the Douglas-fir Region of western Oregon and western Washington.)
- (55) Western Pine Association.
Statistical summary. (Quarterly. Quotes statistics on lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks and other related data for the Western Pine Region and the other major lumber producing regions in the United States.)
- (56) West Virginia Department of Agriculture and others.
West Virginia forest products market information. (Quarterly. Quotes stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs and mine timber logs for selected species.)
- (57) Wisconsin University Extension Forestry Office and Wisconsin Conservation Department, cooperating.
Wisconsin forest products price review. (Semiannual. Quotes stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, box and excelsior bolts, and railroad crosstie logs for selected species; delivered prices of crossties, posts, poles, and piling; and mill prices of selected species of lumber.)

TABLE 4.--Stumpage price for timber sold in the United States by selected species, 1910-1962

(Dollars per thousand board feet)

Year and quarter	Douglas-fir ¹		Southern pine ²		Sugar pine ³		Ponderosa pine ³	
	Current dollars	1957-59 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1957-59 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1957-59 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1957-59 dollars ⁴
1910.....	2.20	5.70	1.50	3.90	4.30	11.10	3.60	9.30
1911.....	2.30	6.50	2.30	7.90	2.50	7.00	2.50	7.00
1912.....	2.30	6.10	1.50	4.00	3.50	9.30	2.70	7.10
1913.....	1.70	4.50	1.70	4.50	3.30	8.60	2.20	5.80
1914.....	1.60	4.30	2.90	7.80	3.00	8.00	2.00	5.40
1915.....	2.90	7.60	2.10	5.50	3.40	8.90	2.50	6.60
1916.....	1.20	2.60	3.20	6.80	3.50	7.50	2.90	6.20
1917.....	1.60	2.50	3.40	5.30	2.80	4.40	2.20	3.40
1918.....	1.80	2.50	3.00	4.20	3.40	4.70	2.70	3.80
1919.....	2.40	3.20	3.70	4.90	3.40	4.50	3.00	4.00
1920.....	1.80	2.10	4.40	5.20	5.00	5.90	3.70	4.40
1921.....	1.90	3.60	3.70	6.90	4.20	7.90	3.20	6.00
1922.....	2.50	4.70	2.80	5.30	3.80	7.20	4.00	7.60
1923.....	2.50	4.50	3.00	5.40	4.40	8.00	3.90	7.10
1924.....	2.20	4.10	3.50	6.50	4.20	7.80	3.50	6.50
1925.....	2.10	3.70	3.20	5.70	4.40	7.80	3.60	6.40
1926.....	2.20	4.00	3.60	6.60	4.50	8.20	3.70	6.80
1927.....	2.50	4.80	3.50	6.70	4.00	7.60	3.40	6.50
1928.....	2.90	5.50	3.60	6.80	3.20	6.00	2.50	4.70
1929.....	2.70	5.20	3.50	6.70	4.60	8.80	3.60	6.90
1930.....	3.30	7.00	3.20	6.80	6.30	13.30	3.60	7.60
1931.....	2.90	7.30	3.40	8.50	4.60	11.50	4.20	10.50
1932.....	1.70	4.80	2.80	7.90	3.70	10.40	2.60	7.30
1933.....	1.20	3.30	2.70	7.50	--	--	--	--
1934.....	1.50	3.70	2.90	7.10	3.50	8.50	2.50	6.10
1935.....	1.70	3.90	4.50	10.30	3.10	7.10	2.40	5.50
1936.....	2.10	4.80	--	--	2.80	6.30	2.20	5.00
1937.....	1.60	3.40	5.30	11.20	2.80	5.90	2.20	4.70
1938.....	2.50	5.80	7.30	17.00	3.50	8.10	2.50	5.80
1939.....	--	--	5.80	13.70	3.10	7.30	2.40	5.70
1940.....	2.30	5.30	4.50	10.50	3.00	7.00	2.20	5.10
1941.....	3.60	7.50	10.80	22.60	3.40	7.10	2.60	5.40
1942.....	--	--	8.90	16.50	4.80	8.90	2.70	5.00
1943.....	--	--	8.70	15.40	4.20	7.40	5.00	8.80
1944.....	5.20	9.10	10.90	19.20	5.20	9.10	4.00	7.00
1945.....	5.00	8.60	9.30	16.10	7.30	12.60	5.60	9.70
1946.....	6.60	10.00	8.90	13.50	7.20	10.90	5.80	8.80
1947.....	9.90	12.20	10.90	13.40	12.50	15.40	8.30	10.20
1948.....	19.90	22.60	16.40	18.70	16.20	18.40	14.60	16.60
1949.....	11.10	13.30	19.70	23.60	18.90	22.60	17.60	21.10
1950.....	16.40	18.90	26.70	30.80	25.00	28.80	18.30	21.00
1951.....	25.40	26.30	34.60	35.80	40.40	41.80	33.60	34.70
1952.....	25.80	27.40	38.50	41.00	36.40	38.70	27.40	29.10
1953.....	20.20	21.80	34.20	36.90	30.20	32.60	25.90	27.90
1954.....	16.20	17.40	29.70	32.00	31.20	33.60	27.20	29.30
1955.....	28.90	31.00	32.00	34.30	30.00	32.20	26.10	28.00
1956.....	37.70	39.20	37.40	38.90	34.90	36.30	27.20	28.30
1957.....	26.20	26.50	31.50	31.80	30.00	30.30	24.20	24.40
1958.....	21.80	21.70	31.10	31.00	23.50	23.40	19.10	19.00
1959.....	36.80	36.60	35.20	35.00	26.70	26.50	20.60	20.50
1960.....	32.00	31.80	34.50	34.30	29.00	28.80	19.10	19.00
1961.....	27.60	27.50	26.80	26.70	18.40	18.30	12.10	12.10
First quarter.....	26.60	26.30	27.90	27.60	23.40	23.20	11.60	11.50
Second quarter.....	28.60	28.60	26.80	26.80	16.80	16.80	14.00	14.00
Third quarter.....	28.20	28.20	24.00	24.00	21.60	21.60	14.80	14.80
Fourth quarter.....	25.60	25.60	26.70	26.70	8.40	8.40	9.60	9.60
1962.....								
First quarter.....	30.70	30.50	26.90	26.70	20.00	19.90	18.20	18.10
Second quarter.....	22.50	22.50	25.60	25.50	22.40	22.40	17.40	17.40

¹ 1910-31 national-forest timber sales, all species Washington and Oregon; 1932-41 all species western Washington and western Oregon; 1944-56, national-forest and Bureau of Land Management sales Douglas-fir only in western Washington and western Oregon; 1957-62 national-forest sales, Douglas-fir only in western Washington and Western Oregon. All U.S. Forest Service national-forest prices in this table are the bid prices for timber sold on a Scribner Decimal C log scale basis, including Knutsen-Vandenberg Act deposits for stand improvement but excluding cooperative deposits and slash-disposal payments.

² 1910-34 stumpage prices of privately owned second-growth southern pine timber; 1935-49 national-forest timber sales all species; 1950-62 national-forest sales pine only.

³ 1910-62 national-forest timber sales, California.

⁴ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Wholesale Price Index (1957-59 = 100) of all commodities.

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (29).

TABLE 2.--Estimated production, net imports, and apparent consumption of timber products in the United States, 1900-1962

(Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent.)

Year	Total domestic production	Apparent consumption	Industrial roundwood ¹													Other products ³	Fuel-wood ²
			Total			Saw logs			Veneer logs			Pulpwood					
			Domestic production	Net im-ports	Apparent consumption ⁴	Domestic production	Net im-ports ⁵	Apparent consumption ^{4 6}	Domestic production	Net im-ports ⁷	Apparent consumption ⁴	Domestic production	Net im-ports ⁸	Apparent consumption ^{4 9}	Apparent consumption	Apparent consumption	
1900.....	12,085	11,940	7,285	* 140	7,140	5,680	* 175	5,505	5	--	5	135	35	170	1,460	4,800	
1901.....	12,230	12,120	7,580	* 110	7,470	5,930	* 150	5,780	5	--	5	150	40	190	1,490	4,650	
1902.....	12,380	12,320	7,880	* 60	7,820	6,180	* 110	6,070	10	--	10	160	50	210	1,525	4,500	
1903.....	12,565	12,425	8,215	* 140	8,075	6,445	* 195	6,255	15	--	15	175	55	230	1,575	4,350	
1904.....	12,690	12,540	8,490	* 150	8,340	6,675	* 205	6,470	20	--	20	190	60	250	1,600	4,200	
1905.....	12,675	12,585	8,625	* 90	8,535	6,755	* 155	6,600	35	--	35	195	65	260	1,640	4,050	
1906.....	13,125	13,030	9,225	* 95	9,130	7,145	* 170	6,975	60	--	60	225	75	300	1,800	3,900	
1907.....	13,380	13,265	9,555	* 115	9,440	7,145	* 215	6,930	65	--	65	235	100	335	2,110	3,825	
1908.....	12,700	12,620	8,725	* 80	8,645	6,520	* 160	6,360	70	--	70	205	80	285	1,930	3,975	
1909.....	13,100	13,050	9,275	* 50	9,225	6,910	* 155	6,760	80	--	80	230	105	335	2,050	3,825	
1910.....	13,205	13,125	9,295	* 80	9,215	6,910	* 215	6,695	90	--	90	220	135	355	2,075	3,910	
1911.....	13,055	12,905	9,020	* 150	8,870	6,680	* 290	6,385	80	--	80	240	140	380	2,020	4,035	
1912.....	13,090	12,945	9,330	* 145	9,185	6,990	* 295	6,695	80	--	80	250	150	395	2,015	3,760	
1913.....	12,950	12,785	9,170	* 165	9,005	6,835	* 320	6,510	80	--	80	260	155	415	1,995	3,780	
1914.....	12,540	12,525	8,565	* 15	8,550	6,290	* 185	6,110	85	--	85	265	170	435	1,925	3,975	
1915.....	11,995	12,125	8,020	130	8,150	5,750	* 35	5,715	85	--	85	300	170	465	1,885	3,975	
1916.....	12,485	12,650	8,530	165	8,695	6,185	* 10	6,175	90	--	90	325	175	500	1,930	3,955	
1917.....	11,980	12,150	7,940	170	8,110	5,570	5	5,575	90	--	90	345	165	515	1,930	4,040	
1918.....	11,600	11,780	7,310	180	7,490	4,955	20	4,975	95	--	95	335	160	500	1,920	4,290	
1919.....	11,800	11,925	7,725	125	7,850	5,370	* 55	5,315	105	--	105	330	180	510	1,915	4,075	
1920.....	11,855	12,050	7,790	195	7,985	5,440	* 55	5,380	80	--	80	375	250	630	1,890	4,065	
1921.....	10,850	11,000	6,580	145	6,730	4,505	* 80	4,430	75	--	75	285	225	510	1,720	4,270	
1922.....	11,365	11,655	7,605	295	7,895	5,480	* 60	5,420	90	--	90	340	355	695	1,695	3,760	
1923.....	11,920	12,260	8,545	340	8,885	6,375	* 75	6,295	115	--	115	350	415	765	1,705	3,375	
1924.....	11,640	11,915	8,260	270	8,535	6,140	* 155	5,980	115	--	115	355	425	780	1,655	3,380	
1925.....	11,605	11,935	8,380	330	8,710	6,375	* 120	6,255	135	--	135	375	450	825	1,495	3,225	
1926.....	11,290	11,665	8,225	370	8,600	6,180	* 145	6,035	145	--	145	415	515	930	1,490	3,065	
1927.....	11,005	11,320	7,805	315	8,120	5,790	* 205	5,585	175	(¹⁰)(*)	170	405	520	925	1,435	3,200	
1928.....	10,915	11,195	7,690	280	7,970	5,710	* 275	5,435	175	* 5	175	415	555	975	1,385	3,225	
1929.....	11,220	11,545	8,050	325	8,375	6,020	* 255	5,765	200	* 5	195	455	585	1,040	1,380	3,170	
1930.....	10,135	10,505	6,345	375	6,715	4,560	* 175	4,385	155	* 5	150	430	555	985	1,195	3,790	
1931.....	9,015	9,340	4,625	325	4,950	3,105	* 150	2,960	125	* 5	120	420	475	895	970	4,390	
1932.....	8,375	8,690	3,395	315	3,710	2,100	* 120	1,980	120	(¹⁰)(*)	115	345	435	785	830	4,980	
1933.....	9,050	9,395	4,045	345	4,390	2,665	* 145	2,520	125	* 5	120	425	490	915	835	5,005	
1934.....	9,180	9,520	4,355	345	4,695	2,925	* 165	2,760	130	* 5	125	445	510	960	855	4,825	
1935.....	9,605	10,230	5,095	425	5,720	3,565	* 135	3,630	145	* 5	140	485	565	1,050	895	4,510	
1936.....	10,255	10,610	5,990	560	6,345	4,295	* 95	3,995	165	* 5	160	555	660	1,215	975	4,265	
1937.....	10,445	10,680	6,370	610	6,605	4,505	* 115	4,015	195	* 5	195	645	730	1,375	1,020	4,075	
1938.....	9,895	10,260	5,570	475	5,935	3,860	* 70	3,680	195	(¹⁰)(*)	195	595	540	1,140	920	4,325	
1939.....	10,565	11,100	6,375	535	6,910	4,470	* 60	4,410	210	(¹⁰)(*)	210	730	595	1,325	965	4,190	
1940.....	10,865	11,800	6,975	400	7,910	4,845	* 35	5,340	235	* 5	230	935	440	1,375	965	3,890	
1941.....	11,645	12,155	8,050	650	8,560	5,680	105	5,630	265	* 5	260	1,075	550	1,645	1,030	3,595	
1942.....	10,950	12,700	8,085	720	9,835	5,645	170	6,830	305	* 5	300	1,135	555	1,710	1,000	2,865	
1943.....	10,345	11,555	7,560	575	8,770	5,325	85	6,020	280	* 15	265	1,030	505	1,565	920	2,785	
1944.....	10,370	11,080	7,455	560	8,165	5,115	100	5,385	270	* 10	260	1,165	470	1,615	905	2,915	
1945.....	9,580	10,535	6,605	680	7,560	4,365	100	4,745	250	* 10	240	1,140	590	1,730	845	2,975	
1946.....	10,380	10,915	7,705	810	8,240	5,295	90	5,200	255	* 5	250	1,260	720	1,895	890	2,675	
1947.....	10,775	11,290	8,090	815	8,605	5,500	* 5	5,260	275	* 5	265	1,375	825	2,135	940	2,685	
1948.....	11,030	11,725	8,365	1,080	9,060	5,750	190	5,645	290	(¹⁰)	295	1,475	885	2,275	850	2,665	
1949.....	10,160	11,355	7,340	935	8,535	5,000	140	5,345	320	(¹⁰)	320	1,275	790	2,120	745	2,820	
1950.....	10,795	12,235	8,525	1,385	9,965	5,905	455	6,330	345	10	350	1,500	925	2,510	770	2,270	
1951.....	10,960	11,950	8,730	1,205	9,720	5,780	235	5,895	395	15	410	1,830	955	2,690	730	2,230	
1952.....	10,775	11,920	8,750	1,165	9,895	5,820	275	6,140	420	15	435	1,810	875	2,620	700	2,025	
1953.....	10,690	11,810	8,740	1,225	9,860	5,710	330	5,915	475	25	500	1,895	870	2,785	660	1,950	
1954.....	10,430	11,750	8,630	1,205	9,950	5,650	365	6,070	490	45	530	1,890	795	2,750	600	1,800	
1955.....	10,930	12,300	9,205	1,310	10,575	5,785	430	6,230	575	60	640	2,155	820	3,015	690	1,725	
1956.....	11,330	12,485	9,680	1,390	10,835	5,920	420	6,205	580	65	645	2,420	905	3,225	760	1,650	
1957.....	10,265	11,680	8,690	1,210	10,105	5,100	335	5,680	555	75	625	2,305	800	3,070	730	1,575	
1958.....	10,045	11,370	8,550	1,250	9,875	5,160	415	5,600	620	80	700	2,090	755	2,895	680	1,495	
1959.....	11,045	12,465	9,545	1,445	10,965	5,745	515	6,180	755	115	870	2,285	815	3,155	760	1,500	
1960.....	10,460	11,690	8,960	1,310	10,190	5,075	480	5,530	720	95	815	2,450	735	3,130	715	1,500	
1961 ¹¹	9,990	11,490	8,565	1,360	10,065	4,650	545	5,275	800	100	900	2,435	715	3,210	680	1,425	
1962 ¹¹	10,500	12,125	9,150	1,475	10,775	4,870	645	5,690	885	150	1,035	2,665	680	3,320	730	1,350	

¹ Includes all products, except fuelwood, commonly cut from round sections of trees.² Includes small quantities of imported fuelwood.³ Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fence posts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and a miscellaneous assortment of similar items.⁴ Columns may not add to total because of rounding.⁵ Net imports of lumber converted to cubic feet roundwood. Small quantities of imported saw logs (roundwood form) are included under domestic production.⁶ Includes changes in stocks beginning in 1935.⁷ Net imports of veneer logs represent the equivalent net imports of veneer and plywood converted to board feet log scale, and then to cubic feet roundwood. The small volume of veneer logs imported (roundwood form) is included under domestic production.⁸ Includes net pulpwood imports (in roundwood form) and the pulpwood equivalent of the net woodpulp and paper and paperboard imports.⁹ Includes changes in stocks beginning in 1941.¹⁰ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.¹¹ Preliminary estimates.

* Net exports.

Source: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and estimates of the Forest Service.

TABLE 3. --Per capita consumption of timber products in the United States, 1900-1962

Year	All timber products ¹	Industrial roundwood								Fuelwood	
		Total ¹	Saw logs		Pulpwood		Veneer logs		Other products		
	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Board feet lumber tally	Cubic feet	Cords	Cubic feet	Board feet, log scale	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cords
1900.....	156.9	93.8	72.3	--	2.2	(²)	0.1	0.4	19.2	63.1	0.8
1901.....	156.2	96.3	74.5	--	2.4	(²)	.1	.5	19.2	59.9	.8
1902.....	155.6	98.7	76.6	--	2.7	(²)	.1	.8	19.3	56.8	.8
1903.....	154.2	100.2	77.6	--	2.9	(²)	.2	1.1	19.5	54.0	.7
1904.....	152.6	101.5	78.7	507	3.0	(²)	.2	1.6	19.5	51.1	.7
1905.....	150.2	101.8	78.8	507	3.1	(²)	.4	2.2	19.6	48.3	.6
1906.....	152.6	106.9	81.7	526	3.5	(²)	.7	3.9	21.1	45.7	.6
1907.....	152.5	108.5	79.7	513	3.9	0.1	.7	4.0	24.3	44.0	.6
1908.....	142.3	97.5	71.7	462	3.2	(²)	.8	4.3	21.8	44.8	.6
1909.....	144.2	101.9	74.7	481	3.7	(²)	.9	4.8	22.7	42.3	.6
1910.....	142.0	99.7	72.5	468	3.8	(²)	1.0	5.2	22.5	42.3	.5
1911.....	137.4	94.5	68.0	438	4.0	.1	.9	4.7	21.5	43.0	.6
1912.....	135.8	96.4	70.3	452	4.1	.1	.8	4.8	21.1	39.5	.5
1913.....	131.5	92.6	67.0	431	4.3	.1	.8	4.9	20.5	38.9	.5
1914.....	126.4	86.3	61.7	397	4.4	.1	.9	5.0	19.4	40.1	.5
1915.....	120.6	81.1	56.9	366	4.6	.1	.8	5.1	18.8	39.6	.5
1916.....	124.1	85.3	60.6	390	4.9	.1	.9	5.2	18.9	38.8	.5
1917.....	117.5	78.4	53.9	347	5.0	.1	.9	5.2	18.7	39.1	.5
1918.....	112.7	71.7	47.6	306	4.8	.1	.9	5.4	18.4	41.1	.5
1919.....	113.5	74.7	50.6	325	4.9	.1	1.0	5.5	18.2	38.8	.5
1920.....	113.1	75.0	50.5	326	5.9	.1	.8	4.6	17.7	38.2	.5
1921.....	101.4	62.0	40.8	263	4.7	.1	.7	3.7	15.9	39.4	.5
1922.....	105.9	71.7	49.2	317	6.3	.1	.8	4.7	15.4	34.2	.5
1923.....	109.6	79.4	56.3	362	6.8	.1	1.0	5.8	15.2	30.2	.4
1924.....	104.4	74.8	52.4	337	6.8	.1	1.0	6.0	14.5	29.6	.4
1925.....	103.1	75.2	54.0	347	7.1	.1	1.2	6.3	12.9	27.8	.4
1926.....	99.4	73.3	51.4	330	7.9	.1	1.2	7.2	12.7	26.1	.3
1927.....	95.1	68.2	46.9	302	7.8	.1	1.4	8.0	12.1	26.9	.4
1928.....	92.9	66.1	45.1	290	8.1	.1	1.5	8.5	11.5	26.8	.4
1929.....	94.8	68.8	47.3	305	8.5	.1	1.6	9.0	11.3	26.0	.3
1930.....	85.3	54.5	35.6	229	8.0	.1	1.2	7.2	9.7	30.8	.4
1931.....	75.3	39.9	23.9	153	7.2	.1	1.0	5.5	7.8	35.4	.5
1932.....	69.6	29.7	15.9	102	6.3	.1	.9	5.5	6.7	39.9	.5
1933.....	74.8	35.0	20.1	130	7.3	.1	1.0	5.4	6.6	39.8	.5
1934.....	75.3	37.1	21.8	141	7.6	.1	1.0	5.8	6.8	38.2	.5
1935.....	80.4	45.0	28.5	183	8.3	.1	1.1	6.3	7.0	35.5	.5
1936.....	82.8	49.5	31.2	201	9.5	.1	1.2	7.4	7.6	33.3	.4
1937.....	82.9	51.3	31.2	201	10.7	.1	1.5	8.5	7.9	31.6	.4
1938.....	79.0	45.7	28.3	182	8.8	.1	1.5	8.9	7.1	33.3	.4
1939.....	84.8	52.8	33.7	217	10.1	.1	1.6	9.1	7.4	32.0	.4
1940.....	89.3	59.9	40.4	260	10.4	.1	1.7	10.2	7.3	29.4	.4
1941.....	91.1	64.2	42.2	271	12.3	.2	1.9	11.5	7.7	26.9	.4
1942.....	94.1	72.9	50.6	325	12.7	.2	2.2	12.6	7.4	21.2	.3
1943.....	84.5	64.1	44.0	284	11.4	.1	1.9	11.1	6.7	20.4	.3
1944.....	80.1	59.0	38.9	250	11.7	.2	1.9	10.6	6.5	21.1	.3
1945.....	75.3	54.0	33.9	219	12.4	.2	1.7	9.7	6.0	21.3	.3
1946.....	77.2	58.3	36.8	237	13.4	.2	1.8	10.4	6.3	18.9	.3
1947.....	78.3	59.7	36.5	235	14.8	.2	1.8	10.6	6.5	18.6	.2
1948.....	80.0	61.8	38.5	248	15.5	.2	2.0	11.8	5.8	18.2	.2
1949.....	76.1	57.2	35.8	231	14.2	.2	2.1	12.6	5.0	18.9	.3
1950.....	80.3	65.4	41.6	267	16.5	.2	2.3	13.6	5.1	14.9	.2
1951.....	77.1	62.8	38.1	245	17.4	.2	2.6	15.0	4.7	14.4	.2
1952.....	75.6	62.8	39.0	251	16.6	.2	2.8	16.0	4.4	12.8	.2
1953.....	73.7	61.5	36.9	238	17.4	.2	3.1	18.3	4.1	12.2	.2
1954.....	72.1	61.0	37.2	240	16.9	.2	3.3	19.2	3.7	11.0	.1
1955.....	74.1	63.7	37.6	242	18.2	.2	3.9	22.6	4.2	10.4	.1
1956.....	73.9	64.2	36.7	237	19.1	.2	3.8	22.5	4.5	9.8	.1
1957.....	67.9	58.8	33.0	213	17.8	.2	3.6	21.5	4.2	9.2	.1
1958.....	65.0	56.5	32.0	207	16.6	.2	4.0	23.8	3.9	8.5	.1
1959.....	70.1	61.7	34.8	225	17.7	.2	4.9	29.0	4.3	8.4	.1
1960.....	64.7	56.4	30.6	198	17.3	.2	4.5	26.8	4.0	8.3	.1
1961 ³	62.5	54.8	28.7	186	17.5	.2	4.9	27.5	3.7	7.8	.1
1962 ³	65.0	57.7	30.5	196	17.8	.2	5.5	33.1	3.9	7.2	.1

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Less than one tenth of a cord.³ Preliminary estimates.

Source: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and estimates of the Forest Service.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.--Gross national product, expenditures for new construction, business expenditures for new plant and equipment, number of housing starts, population and industrial production in the United States, 1929-1962

Year and quarter	Gross national product (1961 prices)	Expenditures for new construction in 1947-49 prices			Business expenditures for new plant and equipment	No. of housing starts	Population	Index of industrial production
		Total ¹	Residential ¹	Non-residential				
	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>1957 = 100</i>
1929.....	209.8	20,853	7,250	13,603	--	--	121.8	--
1930.....	190.3	17,440	4,261	13,179	--	--	123.1	--
1931.....	175.9	13,977	3,486	10,491	--	--	124.0	--
1932.....	149.8	8,892	1,658	7,234	--	--	124.8	--
1933.....	146.3	6,631	1,237	5,394	--	--	125.6	--
1934.....	160.3	7,725	1,515	6,210	--	--	126.4	--
1935.....	175.6	9,081	2,528	6,553	--	--	127.2	--
1936.....	200.5	13,489	3,899	9,590	--	--	128.1	--
1937.....	210.9	13,620	4,224	9,396	--	--	128.8	--
1938.....	201.5	13,492	4,219	9,273	--	--	129.9	--
1939.....	218.1	16,080	5,615	10,465	5.5	--	130.9	--
1940.....	236.8	16,767	6,308	10,459	--	820	132.1	--
1941.....	275.8	21,714	7,216	14,498	--	904	133.4	--
1942.....	315.3	22,852	3,935	18,917	--	465	134.9	--
1943.....	355.2	12,812	2,695	10,117	--	258	136.7	--
1944.....	381.1	8,174	1,573	6,601	--	180	138.4	--
1945.....	373.8	8,681	1,928	6,753	8.7	286	139.9	--
1946.....	325.4	16,492	6,595	9,897	14.8	856	141.4	--
1947.....	324.9	19,089	8,233	10,856	20.6	1,095	144.1	65.3
1948.....	337.5	22,235	9,784	12,451	22.1	1,265	146.6	68.0
1949.....	337.6	23,527	9,831	13,696	19.3	1,415	149.2	64.3
1950.....	365.6	27,990	13,340	14,650	20.6	1,696	152.3	74.5
1951.....	395.8	28,327	11,307	17,020	25.6	1,328	154.9	80.8
1952.....	411.1	29,123	11,322	17,801	26.5	1,368	157.6	83.8
1953.....	429.9	30,459	11,824	18,635	28.3	1,348	160.2	90.8
1954.....	421.2	32,612	13,058	19,554	26.8	1,481	163.0	85.4
1955.....	454.1	35,702	15,291	20,411	28.7	1,614	165.9	96.0
1956.....	463.8	34,681	13,873	20,808	35.1	1,380	168.9	99.3
1957.....	472.6	35,003	13,286	21,717	37.0	1,218	172.0	100.0
1958.....	465.1	35,477	14,192	21,285	30.5	1,356	174.9	92.9
1959.....	496.2	40,155	18,854	21,301	32.5	1,554	177.8	104.9
1960.....	509.4	38,744	16,649	22,095	35.7	1,296	180.7	108.0
1961 ²	518.7	39,652	16,647	23,005	34.4	1,355	183.7	109.0
1962 ^{2 3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First quarter.....	541.5	39,654	16,784	22,870	35.7	1,330	185.7	114.7
Second quarter.....	545.6	41,033	18,137	22,896	37.0	1,545	186.4	117.4

¹ These data from 1929-58 do not reflect the revisions in the housing-start series shown in column 6; revisions of value put in place data to reflect the revised level of housing starts are being prepared by the Bureau of Census (44).

² Preliminary estimates.

³ Except for population, data shown by quarters are seasonally adjusted annual rates. Expenditures for new construction, number of housing starts, and the index of industrial production are 3-month averages. Population figures are for the month ending each quarter.

Source: Gross national product 1929-48, business expenditures for new plant and equipment 1939, 1945-60, and index of industrial production 1947-60, Office of the President, Economic Report of the President, January 1962 (21). Gross national product 1949-62, business expenditures for new plant and equipment and index of industrial production 1961-62, Council of Economic Advisers, Economic Indicators, July 1962 (3). Expenditures for new construction 1929-56, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Historical Statistics of the United States, 1960. Housing starts 1940-58 and 1st and 2nd quarters 1962, Forest Service estimates. Expenditures for new construction 1957-62 and housing starts 1959-61, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Construction Review (43). Population, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5. --Stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from national forests in the United States, by selected species and region, 1961¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.	Species and region ²	Volume ³	Value ⁴	Average price per M bd. ft.
Douglas-fir (West side):	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	True fir:	<i>Thousand board feet</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
California ⁵	175,189	1,942,862	11.09	Northern Rocky Mtn.....	113,442	208,163	1.83
Pacific Northwest.....	1,801,641	49,650,749	27.56	Rocky Mountain.....	21,869	40,154	1.84
Total.....	1,976,830	51,593,611	26.10	Southwest.....	23,323	43,181	1.85
Douglas-fir (East side):				Intermountain.....	39,814	83,853	2.11
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	302,786	1,625,212	5.37	California.....	272,871	1,155,475	4.23
Rocky Mountain.....	9,379	14,377	1.53	Pacific Northwest ⁶	305,051	2,369,660	7.77
Southwest.....	19,516	68,517	3.51	Total.....	776,370	3,900,486	5.02
Intermountain.....	114,012	373,136	3.27	Southern pine:			
California.....	86,629	788,336	9.10	Northeast.....	8,474	175,500	20.71
Pacific Northwest.....	228,294	2,077,163	9.10	South.....	422,673	11,320,526	26.78
Total.....	760,616	4,946,741	6.50	Lake and Central.....	2,999	53,314	17.78
Ponderosa pine:				Total.....	434,146	11,549,340	26.60
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	79,459	613,366	7.72	Red and eastern white pine:			
Rocky Mountain.....	49,734	348,141	7.00	Northeast.....	1,545	26,754	17.32
Southwest.....	82,930	658,963	7.95	South.....	5,138	99,487	19.36
Intermountain.....	109,616	975,590	8.90	Lake and Central.....	12,317	179,372	14.56
California.....	275,835	3,347,004	12.13	Total.....	19,000	305,613	16.08
Pacific Northwest.....	526,346	8,198,852	15.58	Jack pine:			
Total.....	1,123,920	14,141,916	12.58	Lake and Central.....	1,733	27,649	15.95
Sugar and western white pine:				Eastern hemlock:			
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	129,278	1,995,026	15.43	Northeast.....	3,093	50,672	16.38
California.....	91,367	1,680,686	18.39	South.....	2,483	26,984	10.87
Pacific Northwest.....	49,281	677,692	13.75	Lake and Central.....	1,863	17,229	9.25
Total.....	269,926	4,353,404	16.13	Total.....	7,439	94,885	12.76
Lodgepole pine:				White oak:			
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	84,481	278,734	3.30	Northeast.....	2,501	49,571	19.82
Rocky Mountain.....	91,726	216,396	2.36	South.....	5,843	123,699	21.17
Intermountain.....	35,171	106,656	3.03	Lake and Central.....	1,809	25,896	14.32
California.....	1,251	2,480	1.98	Total.....	10,153	199,166	19.62
Pacific Northwest.....	8,004	31,492	3.93	Red oak:			
Total.....	220,633	635,758	2.88	Northeast.....	4,795	91,701	19.12
Western hemlock:				South.....	7,853	235,224	29.95
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	32,265	71,469	2.22	Lake and Central.....	23,861	208,085	8.72
California.....	627	1,681	2.68	Total.....	36,509	535,010	14.65
Pacific Northwest.....	870,899	8,451,121	9.70	Yellow birch:			
Alaska.....	69,592	125,835	1.81	Northeast.....	5,201	240,744	46.29
Total.....	973,383	8,650,106	8.89	Lake and Central.....	1,837	109,684	59.71
Cedar:				Total.....	7,038	350,428	49.79
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	45,328	150,526	3.32	Maple:			
California.....	34,407	110,845	3.22	Northeast.....	8,742	226,509	25.91
Pacific Northwest.....	103,831	1,223,633	11.78	Lake and Central.....	7,639	211,777	27.72
Total.....	183,566	1,485,004	8.09	Total.....	16,381	438,286	26.76
Larch:				Yellow-poplar, basswood and cucumber:			
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	236,103	1,652,674	7.00	Northeast.....	2,751	63,178	22.97
Pacific Northwest.....	25,969	132,617	5.11	South.....	5,217	196,678	37.70
Total.....	262,072	1,785,291	6.81	Lake and Central.....	2,037	52,898	25.97
Redwood:				Total.....	10,005	312,754	31.26
California.....	22,809	495,536	21.73	Not specified by species..	159,278	2,186,843	13.73
Spruce:				All species and regions...	7,715,351	109,907,088	14.25
Northern Rocky Mtn.....	135,969	671,079	4.94				
Rocky Mountain.....	134,436	494,059	3.68				
Southwest.....	60,878	93,341	1.53				
Intermountain.....	29,638	120,271	4.06				
Pacific Northwest.....	26,928	303,086	11.26				
Alaska.....	55,695	237,425	4.26				
Total.....	443,544	1,919,261	4.33				

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.³ Scribner Decimal C log rule, except in Northeast Region where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.⁴ Includes bid price plus KV payments.⁵ Includes Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests in northwest California.⁶ Includes 43,263 thousand board feet of noble fir \$18.08 per M.

NOTE: The stumpage prices shown in this table do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (29).

TABLE 6.--Lumber production, imports, exports, and consumption in the United States, for selected years 1899-1962

Year	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Apparent consumption	Per capita consumption
	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Billion board feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>
1899.....	35.1	0.7	1.5	--	34.3	458
1905.....	43.5	.8	1.8	--	42.5	507
1910.....	44.5	1.0	2.3	--	43.2	468
1915.....	37.0	1.1	1.3	--	36.8	366
1920.....	35.0	1.4	1.7	--	34.7	326
1925.....	41.0	1.8	2.6	--	40.2	347
1930.....	29.4	1.2	2.4	--	28.2	229
1931.....	20.0	.7	1.7	--	19.0	153
1932.....	13.5	.4	1.2	--	12.7	102
1933.....	17.2	.4	1.3	--	16.3	130
1934.....	18.8	.3	1.3	--	17.8	141
1935.....	22.9	.4	1.3	-1.3	23.3	183
1936.....	27.6	.7	1.3	1.3	25.7	201
1937.....	29.0	.7	1.4	2.4	25.9	201
1938.....	24.8	.5	1.0	.7	23.6	182
1939.....	28.8	.7	1.1	--	28.4	217
1940.....	31.2	.7	1.0	-3.4	34.3	260
1941.....	36.5	1.4	.7	1.0	36.2	271
1942.....	36.3	1.5	.5	-6.5	43.8	325
1943.....	34.3	.9	.3	-3.9	38.8	284
1944.....	32.9	1.0	.4	-1.1	34.6	250
1945.....	28.1	1.1	.4	-1.8	30.6	219
1946.....	34.1	1.2	.6	1.2	33.5	237
1947.....	35.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	33.8	235
1948.....	37.0	1.9	.6	1.9	36.4	248
1949.....	32.2	1.6	.7	-1.3	34.4	231
1950.....	38.0	3.4	.5	.2	40.7	267
1951.....	37.2	2.5	1.0	.7	38.0	245
1952.....	37.5	2.5	.7	-.4	39.7	251
1953.....	36.7	2.8	.6	.8	38.1	238
1954.....	36.4	3.1	.7	-.4	39.2	240
1955.....	37.4	3.6	.8	-.1	40.3	242
1956.....	38.2	3.4	.8	.8	40.0	237
1957.....	32.9	3.0	.8	-1.6	36.7	213
1958.....	33.4	3.4	.7	-.2	36.3	207
1959.....	37.2	4.1	.8	.5	40.0	225
1960.....	32.9	3.9	.9	.2	35.7	198
1961 ¹	30.1	4.3	.8	-.5	34.1	186
1962 ¹	31.4	4.9	.8	-1.1	36.6	196

¹ Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (36); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: Estimates of lumber production from 1961-62 are based on data published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association (16).

TABLE 7.--Average lumber use per single family detached house inspected by the Federal Housing Administration, by geographic region and purpose of use, 1959

(Board feet)

Unit	All regions	North-west	South-west	Lake States	Central States	South Central	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	Florida
Framing.....	5,880	6,040	5,730	6,190	6,020	5,420	7,120	7,330	3,530
Sheathing and subflooring.....	1,620	2,390	2,500	1,130	1,160	1,220	1,800	2,190	580
Millwork.....	1,430	1,480	1,270	1,440	1,520	1,440	1,590	1,680	1,130
Flooring.....	650	1,080	450	950	750	350	990	1,100	90
Siding.....	260	510	120	560	330	380	140	230	40
Other.....	20	20	20	(¹)	10	10	10	(¹)	120
Total.....	2 9,860	11,520	10,090	10,270	9,790	8,820	11,650	12,530	5,490

¹ Less than 5 board feet.

² Preliminary estimates indicate that an additional 1,040 board feet of lumber per house was used in building a garage or carport.

Note: The States in each region are as follows: Northwest Region: Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado; Southwest Region: California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico; Lake States Region: North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; Central States Region: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; South Central States Region: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; North Atlantic Region: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware; South Atlantic Region: West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 8.--Production of softwood plywood, and consumption of building board and container board in the United States, selected years 1929-1962

Year	Softwood plywood	Building board	Container board
	<i>Million square feet 3/8 inch basis</i>	<i>Thousand tons</i>	<i>Thousand tons</i>
1929.....	358	137	2,256
1931.....	235	107	1,904
1933.....	390	47	2,021
1935.....	480	65	2,358
1937.....	725	98	3,168
1939.....	1,032	102	3,318
1942.....	1,840	882	3,712
1945.....	1,222	890	4,093
1947.....	1,700	1,064	4,896
1951.....	2,995	1,276	6,188
1952.....	3,178	1,317	5,678
1953.....	3,848	1,379	6,576
1954.....	3,989	1,495	6,340
1955.....	5,284	1,667	7,356
1956.....	5,432	1,700	7,562
1957.....	5,653	1,610	7,393
1958.....	6,487	1,725	7,330
1959.....	7,736	2,018	8,107
1960.....	7,743	1,874	8,247
1961.....	8,448	1,922	8,849
1962.....	9,700	2,020	9,700

TABLE 9. ---Estimated lumber production in the United States, by regions and by softwoods and hardwoods, selected years 1899-1962¹

(Billion board feet)

Year	All regions			North			South			West, total ²
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	
1899.....	35.1	26.2	8.9	18.6	12.0	6.6	12.9	10.7	2.3	3.5
1905.....	43.5	33.0	10.5	20.1	12.8	7.3	16.5	13.3	3.3	6.9
1910.....	44.5	34.0	10.5	15.6	8.0	7.5	20.0	17.1	2.9	8.9
1915.....	37.0	29.5	7.5	10.0	5.3	4.7	18.8	16.0	2.8	8.2
1920.....	35.0	27.6	7.4	6.9	3.0	3.8	16.0	12.5	3.5	12.1
1925.....	41.0	33.3	7.7	6.0	2.5	3.6	19.6	15.5	4.1	15.3
1930.....	29.4	23.2	6.1	4.5	1.6	2.9	12.6	9.4	3.2	12.2
1935.....	22.9	18.2	4.7	3.8	1.5	2.4	10.0	7.7	2.3	9.1
1940.....	31.2	25.6	5.5	4.6	1.7	2.9	13.3	10.7	2.6	13.2
1941.....	36.5	29.9	6.7	5.3	2.0	3.3	15.5	12.2	3.3	15.7
1942.....	36.3	29.5	6.8	5.1	2.0	3.2	15.6	12.0	3.6	15.6
1943.....	34.3	26.9	7.4	4.9	1.7	3.2	14.3	10.2	4.2	15.0
1944.....	32.9	25.2	7.8	5.4	1.9	3.5	12.6	8.3	4.3	15.0
1945.....	28.1	21.1	7.0	4.5	1.7	2.8	11.5	7.4	4.1	12.1
1946.....	34.1	25.9	8.3	4.9	1.9	3.1	14.7	9.6	5.1	14.4
1947.....	35.4	28.0	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.4	13.6	9.6	4.0	16.3
1948.....	37.0	29.6	7.4	6.0	2.6	3.4	13.2	9.2	4.0	17.8
1949.....	32.2	26.5	5.7	4.1	1.5	2.6	11.6	8.5	3.1	16.5
1950.....	38.0	30.6	7.4	4.9	2.0	3.0	14.6	10.2	4.4	18.6
1951.....	37.2	29.5	7.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	13.3	8.9	4.4	18.9
1952.....	37.5	30.3	7.2	4.1	1.4	2.7	13.7	9.2	4.5	19.7
1953.....	36.7	29.5	7.2	5.0	1.5	3.5	11.8	8.1	3.7	19.9
1954.....	36.4	29.3	7.1	4.6	1.7	3.0	11.7	7.7	4.1	20.0
1955.....	37.4	29.8	7.6	4.5	1.5	3.0	12.2	7.7	4.5	20.7
1956.....	38.2	30.2	8.0	5.1	1.6	3.4	12.7	8.2	4.5	20.5
1957.....	32.9	27.1	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.2	10.3	6.7	3.5	18.6
1958.....	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.9	1.4	2.5	9.8	6.4	3.4	19.7
1959.....	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.2	1.5	2.7	11.0	7.0	3.9	22.0
1960.....	32.9	26.7	6.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.3	5.9	3.4	19.6
1961 ³	30.1	25.4	4.7	3.2	1.2	2.0	8.7	6.1	2.6	18.1
1962 ³	31.4	26.2	5.2	3.6	1.3	2.3	9.5	6.6	2.9	18.3

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.² Practically all softwoods.³ Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce (36); Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: Estimates for 1961-62 are based on data published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association (16).

TABLE 10.--United States imports of lumber by softwoods and hardwoods and country of origin, 1929-1961¹

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(Million board feet)

Year	All species			Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total
1929.....	1,542.8	1,435.1	9.4	98.2	1,418.4	1,352.6	9.1	56.7	124.4
1934.....	287.0	237.3	4.2	45.5	243.8	221.3	4.1	18.3	43.3
1939.....	707.2	655.7	3.7	47.7	605.5	595.8	3.6	6.1	101.6
1940.....	724.3	661.9	5.6	56.8	607.2	599.1	5.4	2.6	117.1
1941.....	1,350.0	1,256.3	11.7	82.0	1,183.3	1,171.6	10.0	1.8	166.7
1942.....	1,510.2	1,437.1	38.1	35.0	1,396.6	1,358.2	36.9	1.5	113.6
1943.....	839.3	734.2	41.7	63.4	704.1	643.2	39.9	21.0	135.2
1944.....	978.0	877.9	41.2	58.9	818.8	765.4	39.3	14.0	159.3
1945.....	1,046.3	947.0	60.1	39.2	882.2	819.9	56.6	5.7	164.1
1946.....	1,227.6	1,011.4	173.3	42.9	1,020.1	839.5	162.6	17.9	207.5
1947.....	1,305.7	1,113.6	149.7	42.3	1,091.9	948.1	136.8	7.1	213.7
1948.....	1,869.0	1,661.6	155.3	52.1	1,652.1	1,490.9	142.6	18.5	216.9
1949.....	1,562.6	1,394.6	125.1	42.9	1,425.1	1,299.3	116.3	9.5	137.5
1950.....	3,423.5	3,102.2	208.0	113.3	3,140.2	2,899.5	191.4	49.3	283.2
1951.....	2,511.6	2,240.3	135.5	135.8	2,250.0	2,080.2	119.0	50.8	261.6
1952.....	2,481.6	2,257.7	106.0	117.9	2,266.9	2,139.9	92.1	35.0	214.7
1953.....	2,759.4	2,541.2	83.8	134.3	2,526.8	2,409.6	73.0	44.2	232.6
1954.....	3,063.1	2,844.1	80.0	139.0	2,854.6	2,747.7	74.5	32.4	208.5
1955.....	3,593.0	3,349.7	75.3	168.1	3,326.8	3,225.9	69.7	31.2	266.3
1956.....	3,404.5	3,168.3	51.6	184.6	3,131.0	3,060.7	47.8	22.5	273.5
1957.....	2,958.0	2,754.0	53.0	150.9	2,711.9	2,644.7	48.2	19.0	246.1
1958.....	3,389.6	3,177.8	49.3	162.5	3,154.5	3,088.0	45.1	21.4	235.1
1959.....	4,063.6	3,785.9	53.1	224.6	3,741.5	3,661.7	49.7	30.2	322.0
1960.....	3,918.6	3,688.3	36.7	193.5	3,631.5	3,574.3	32.1	25.1	287.1
1961.....	4,245.7	4,038.4	41.7	165.6	4,003.7	3,941.2	36.9	25.6	242.0

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association reporting statistics published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 11.--Lumber production in Canada by softwoods and hardwoods, and regions,
1950-61¹

(Billion board feet)

Year	All spe- cies	Softwoods					Hardwoods		
		Total	British Columbia ²			Other Canada	Total	British Columbia	Other Canada
			Total	Coast	Interior				
1950.....	6.5	6.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.4	--	0.4
1951.....	6.9	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	.5	--	.5
1952.....	6.8	6.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	.5	--	.5
1953.....	7.3	6.8	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.7	.5	--	.5
1954.....	7.2	6.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.4	.4	--	.4
1955.....	7.9	7.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	.4	--	.4
1956.....	7.8	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	.5	--	.5
1957.....	7.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	.4	--	.4
1958.....	7.2	6.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	.4	--	.4
1959.....	7.6	7.2	4.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	.4	--	.4
1960.....	8.0	7.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	.4	--	.4
1961 ³	7.8	7.4	5.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	.4	--	.4

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Small quantities of hardwoods included in softwood lumber production.

³ Preliminary.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics (2).

TABLE 12.--United States exports of lumber by softwoods and hardwoods and country of destination, 1929-1961¹
(Million board feet)

Year	All species				Softwoods				Hardwoods						
	Total	Canada	Europe ²	Central ³ and South America	All others	Total	Canada	Europe ²	Central ³ and South America	All others	Total	Canada	Europe ²	Central ³ and South America	All others
1929.....	3,178.0	244.6	883.7	844.8	1,204.9	2,698.1	116.1	574.5	811.8	1,195.7	479.9	128.5	309.2	33.0	9.2
1934.....	1,346.7	55.7	510.4	282.3	498.2	1,062.9	26.5	271.4	271.9	493.1	283.7	29.2	239.0	10.4	5.1
1939.....	1,082.3	77.1	402.4	355.9	246.8	827.8	37.2	215.5	338.7	236.4	254.5	40.0	186.9	17.2	10.4
1940.....	916.4	96.0	249.5	322.7	248.3	748.2	46.9	165.8	308.2	227.4	168.2	49.1	83.7	14.5	20.9
1941.....	654.8	71.9	83.0	311.4	188.5	508.6	43.7	39.6	290.5	134.8	146.1	28.2	43.4	20.9	53.6
1942.....	376.7	49.8	82.5	177.5	67.0	281.0	29.0	44.3	160.4	47.4	95.7	20.8	38.2	17.1	19.6
1943.....	277.9	41.9	97.7	107.7	30.6	201.4	23.5	52.2	100.7	25.0	76.5	18.4	45.5	7.0	5.6
1944.....	330.6	40.0	110.3	131.3	49.0	234.3	22.1	39.8	127.4	45.0	96.3	17.9	70.5	4.0	3.9
1945.....	405.7	52.8	163.9	104.4	84.6	288.7	29.7	76.4	100.3	82.2	117.0	23.1	87.5	4.0	2.4
1946.....	614.8	64.8	241.3	153.7	155.1	516.4	28.1	192.2	146.6	149.5	98.4	36.7	49.1	7.1	5.5
1947.....	1,158.4	118.8	562.8	206.3	270.7	972.2	57.8	458.7	193.9	261.9	86.2	61.0	104.1	12.4	8.8
1948.....	549.6	45.4	157.8	170.4	175.9	462.1	22.3	112.4	158.8	168.6	87.5	23.1	45.4	11.6	7.4
1949.....	667.2	81.1	200.5	138.0	247.5	534.0	37.2	128.1	131.2	237.5	133.2	43.9	72.4	6.8	10.0
1950.....	517.7	88.6	123.5	145.7	159.9	406.8	41.7	83.1	136.8	145.2	110.9	46.9	40.4	8.9	14.7
1951.....	997.6	134.5	366.5	176.0	320.7	875.7	71.4	324.2	164.6	315.4	121.9	63.1	42.2	11.3	5.3
1952.....	727.3	168.6	171.8	165.3	221.7	565.7	84.7	109.4	155.3	216.2	161.6	83.8	62.3	10.0	5.5
1953.....	643.1	161.2	93.6	144.6	243.7	512.6	75.8	71.2	136.8	228.8	130.5	85.5	22.3	7.8	14.9
1954.....	718.0	161.1	116.3	147.5	293.2	584.7	86.3	97.4	139.3	261.8	133.3	74.9	18.9	8.2	31.3
1955.....	841.0	218.7	145.3	173.3	303.8	652.4	119.1	95.8	147.6	289.9	188.6	99.6	49.5	25.7	13.9
1956.....	761.3	268.6	133.5	164.2	195.1	570.7	158.9	85.8	136.6	189.4	190.5	109.7	47.6	27.5	5.7
1957.....	811.1	237.4	122.8	171.5	279.4	623.4	138.6	88.1	148.8	247.9	187.7	98.8	34.7	22.7	31.5
1958.....	727.2	262.1	105.2	124.3	235.6	550.1	154.8	64.5	113.2	217.6	177.1	107.3	40.7	11.1	18.0
1959.....	787.3	333.6	98.3	120.3	235.0	607.9	198.5	80.5	104.2	224.8	179.4	135.1	17.9	16.2	10.2
1960.....	860.7	252.9	162.9	118.5	326.4	724.5	161.7	136.4	105.4	321.0	136.2	91.2	26.5	13.1	5.3
1961.....	768.5	229.1	155.0	84.9	299.5	654.5	153.6	130.6	80.2	290.2	113.9	75.5	24.4	4.8	9.3

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Including the United Kingdom.

³ Including Mexico.

Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association reporting statistics published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 13.--Wholesale price indexes for lumber, all commodities and selected construction materials, 1929-62

(1957-59=100)

Year and month	All commodities	Lumber		Structural steel		Paperboard		Structural clay products ¹		Construction materials		Plywood	
		Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²	Actual	Relative ²
1929.....	52.1	25.6	49.1	--	--	32.7	62.8	38.9	74.7	37.7	72.4	--	--
1930.....	47.3	23.3	49.3	--	--	27.4	57.9	36.9	78.0	35.4	74.8	--	--
1931.....	39.9	19.0	47.6	--	--	23.2	58.1	34.4	86.2	31.3	78.4	--	--
1932.....	35.6	16.0	44.9	--	--	23.1	64.9	31.5	88.5	28.3	79.5	--	--
1933.....	36.1	19.3	53.5	--	--	30.3	83.9	33.0	91.4	30.4	84.2	--	--
1934.....	41.0	23.0	56.1	--	--	34.8	84.9	38.7	94.4	34.1	83.2	--	--
1935.....	43.8	22.3	50.9	--	--	30.4	69.4	37.5	69.4	33.7	76.9	--	--
1936.....	44.2	23.7	53.6	--	--	30.5	69.0	37.0	69.0	34.2	77.4	--	--
1937.....	47.2	27.2	57.6	--	--	35.9	76.1	38.7	76.1	37.6	79.7	--	--
1938.....	43.0	23.8	55.3	--	--	30.4	70.7	38.3	70.7	35.6	82.8	--	--
1939.....	42.2	25.4	60.2	--	--	31.3	74.2	39.2	92.9	35.7	84.6	--	--
1940.....	43.0	28.0	65.1	--	--	35.7	83.0	39.1	90.9	37.3	86.7	--	--
1941.....	47.8	33.4	69.9	--	--	40.1	83.9	41.5	86.8	40.7	85.1	--	--
1942.....	54.0	36.2	67.0	--	--	41.2	76.3	44.6	82.6	43.5	80.6	--	--
1943.....	56.5	38.5	68.1	--	--	44.5	78.8	42.4	75.0	44.0	77.9	--	--
1944.....	56.9	41.7	73.3	--	--	45.5	80.0	42.9	75.4	45.6	80.1	--	--
1945.....	57.9	42.2	72.9	--	--	47.4	81.7	47.9	82.7	46.5	80.3	--	--
1946.....	66.1	48.5	73.4	--	--	52.1	78.8	53.4	80.8	52.2	79.0	--	--
1947.....	81.2	77.5	95.4	43.5	53.6	72.9	89.8	59.5	73.3	71.2	87.7	97.6	120.2
1948.....	87.9	88.0	100.1	53.0	60.1	74.9	85.2	64.6	73.5	78.9	89.8	110.9	126.2
1949.....	83.5	80.5	96.4	58.1	69.6	72.6	86.9	67.1	80.4	77.3	92.6	96.9	116.0
1950.....	86.8	93.9	108.2	62.3	71.8	77.1	88.8	71.7	82.6	83.0	95.6	108.4	124.9
1951.....	96.7	101.6	105.1	66.1	68.4	96.8	100.1	77.4	80.0	90.7	93.8	117.2	121.2
1952.....	94.0	99.0	105.3	67.5	71.8	93.6	99.6	77.8	82.8	89.6	95.3	106.9	113.7
1953.....	92.7	98.1	105.8	71.2	76.8	91.3	98.5	81.6	88.0	90.9	98.1	111.3	120.1
1954.....	92.9	96.4	103.8	74.1	79.8	91.4	98.4	84.9	91.4	91.1	98.1	105.0	113.0
1955.....	93.2	102.4	109.9	78.2	83.9	93.3	100.1	89.3	95.8	95.1	102.0	107.4	115.2
1956.....	96.2	104.6	108.7	83.9	87.2	99.0	102.9	94.3	98.0	99.0	102.9	103.5	107.6
1957.....	99.0	98.5	99.5	96.6	97.6	100.1	101.1	98.2	99.2	99.0	100.0	98.1	99.1
1958.....	100.4	97.0	96.6	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.9	98.5
1959.....	100.6	104.5	103.9	102.8	102.2	99.9	99.3	102.1	101.5	102.1	101.5	103.0	102.4
1960 ³	100.7	99.8	99.1	102.8	102.1	99.4	98.7	103.1	102.4	100.5	99.8	97.8	97.1
1961 ³	100.3	94.7	94.4	102.8	102.5	92.7	92.4	103.2	102.9	98.6	98.3	95.7	95.4
1962:													
January.....	100.8	94.0	93.3	102.8	102.0	89.9	89.2	103.4	102.6	98.2	97.4	92.2	91.5
February.....	100.7	94.8	94.1	102.8	102.1	89.9	89.3	103.5	102.8	98.4	97.7	92.8	92.3
March.....	100.7	95.8	95.1	102.8	102.1	93.0	92.4	103.6	102.9	98.7	98.0	94.6	93.9
April.....	100.4	96.8	96.4	102.8	102.4	93.9	93.5	103.6	103.2	98.9	98.5	94.6	94.2
May.....	100.2	97.5	97.3	102.8	102.6	94.0	93.8	103.6	103.6	98.9	98.7	92.7	92.5
June.....	100.0	97.6	97.6	102.8	102.8	94.0	94.0	103.6	103.6	98.5	98.5	93.3	93.3
July.....	100.4	98.0	97.6	102.8	102.4	94.1	93.7	103.6	103.2	98.4	98.0	92.8	92.4

¹ Formerly listed as "Brick and tile" by the U.S. Department of Labor.² Obtained by dividing the "Actual" price index by the "All commodity" price index.³ 1960 and 1961 yearly averages are preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor (49).

TABLE 14.--Pulpwood consumption in the United States by source of wood, selected years 1909-1962

(Thousand cords)

Year	Total consumption ¹	Domestic production			Net imports
		Total	Roundwood	Residues	
1909.....	4,002	3,208	2,959	249	794
1910.....	4,094	3,147	2,884	263	948
1911.....	4,328	3,350	3,109	281	938
1914.....	4,471	3,641	3,387	254	830
1916.....	5,229	4,445	4,244	201	784
1917.....	5,480	4,706	4,472	234	774
1918.....	5,251	4,506	4,351	155	745
1919.....	5,478	4,446	4,271	175	1,032
1920.....	6,114	5,015	4,845	170	1,100
1921.....	4,557	3,740	3,673	67	817
1922.....	5,549	4,499	4,411	88	1,050
1923.....	5,873	4,637	4,533	104	1,236
1924.....	5,768	4,720	4,601	119	1,048
1925.....	6,094	5,005	4,849	156	1,088
1926.....	6,766	5,490	5,309	181	1,277
1927.....	6,751	5,527	5,241	286	1,224
1928.....	7,160	5,795	5,339	456	1,366
1929.....	7,645	6,412	5,851	561	1,233
1930.....	7,196	6,099	5,503	596	1,096
1931.....	6,723	5,985	5,427	558	738
1932.....	5,633	4,891	4,450	441	742
1933.....	6,582	5,964	5,484	480	618
1934.....	6,797	5,980	5,744	236	817
1935.....	7,628	6,591	6,298	293	1,037
1936.....	8,716	7,527	7,197	330	1,189
1937.....	10,394	8,895	8,330	565	1,499
1938.....	9,194	7,953	7,722	231	1,241
1939.....	10,816	9,735	9,416	319	1,081
1940.....	13,743	12,369	12,094	275	1,374
1941.....	16,579	14,176	13,951	225	2,208
1942.....	17,275	14,902	14,702	200	2,158
1943.....	15,645	13,580	13,391	189	1,676
1944.....	16,758	15,349	15,062	287	1,630
1945.....	16,913	15,253	14,803	450	1,688
1946.....	17,818	16,982	16,382	600	1,942
1947.....	19,714	18,542	17,792	750	1,998
1948.....	21,189	20,026	19,101	925	2,268
1949.....	19,945	17,619	16,544	1,075	1,639
1950.....	23,627	20,712	19,462	1,250	1,807
1951.....	26,522	25,128	23,728	1,400	2,637
1952.....	26,476	25,065	23,497	1,568	2,293
1953.....	28,140	26,319	24,594	1,725	1,537
1954.....	29,436	26,972	25,072	1,900	1,583
1955.....	33,356	30,948	28,273	2,675	1,869
1956.....	35,749	35,196	31,696	3,500	1,880
1957.....	35,746	34,422	30,145	4,277	1,759
1958.....	35,248	33,239	27,818	5,421	1,331
1959.....	38,691	36,716	30,076	6,640	1,226
1960.....	40,485	40,012	32,163	7,849	1,197
1961 ²	42,191	40,272	31,922	8,350	1,117
1962 ²	44,800	44,000	35,000	9,000	1,100

¹ Includes changes in stocks beginning in 1941.² Preliminary estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce (37, 45); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and American Paper and Pulp Association (1)

TABLE 15. -- Estimated pulpwood production in the United States, by regions and by softwoods and hardwoods, selected years 1899-1962¹
(Million cords)

Year	All regions			North			South			West		
	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods ²	Hardwoods
1899.....	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--
1905.....	2.5	2.1	.4	2.5	2.1	.4	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--
1910.....	3.1	2.3	.8	2.8	2.1	.7	.3	.1	0.1	.1	.1	--
1916.....	4.4	3.7	.7	4.2	3.6	.6	.2	.1	.2	--	--	--
1920.....	5.0	4.3	.8	4.5	4.0	.5	.4	.1	.3	.2	.2	--
1925.....	5.0	4.3	.7	4.1	3.7	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	--
1930.....	6.1	5.3	.8	3.9	3.5	.4	1.0	.5	.4	1.2	1.2	--
1935.....	6.6	5.7	.9	2.9	2.6	.3	1.4	.9	.6	2.2	2.2	--
1941.....	14.2	12.3	1.8	4.4	3.3	1.1	7.2	6.4	.7	2.6	2.6	--
1942.....	14.9	13.0	1.9	5.0	3.8	1.2	7.3	6.6	.7	2.6	2.6	--
1943.....	13.6	11.8	1.8	4.0	2.9	1.1	7.1	6.5	.7	2.5	2.5	--
1944.....	15.3	13.4	2.0	4.6	3.5	1.0	8.2	7.2	1.0	2.6	2.6	--
1945.....	15.3	13.1	2.2	4.7	3.6	1.1	8.1	7.0	1.1	2.5	2.5	--
1946.....	17.0	14.4	2.6	5.6	4.2	1.4	8.8	7.6	1.2	2.6	2.6	--
1947.....	18.5	16.0	2.5	5.6	4.3	1.3	9.3	8.1	1.2	3.6	3.6	--
1948.....	20.0	17.5	2.5	5.4	4.2	1.2	11.4	10.1	1.3	3.3	3.3	--
1949.....	17.6	15.3	2.3	4.6	3.3	1.3	9.9	8.9	1.0	3.1	3.1	--
1950.....	20.7	17.8	2.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	12.4	11.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	--
1951.....	25.1	21.3	3.8	6.3	4.1	2.2	14.1	12.5	1.6	4.7	4.7	--
1952.....	25.1	21.4	3.7	6.0	4.1	1.9	14.6	12.8	1.8	4.5	4.5	--
1953.....	26.3	22.1	4.2	5.4	3.2	2.2	16.2	14.2	2.0	4.7	4.7	--
1954.....	27.0	22.2	4.8	5.5	2.9	2.6	16.4	14.2	2.2	5.1	5.1	--
1955.....	30.9	25.6	5.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	18.4	15.7	2.6	6.0	5.9	0.1
1956.....	35.2	29.1	6.1	7.4	4.4	3.0	20.3	17.4	2.9	7.5	7.3	.2
1957.....	34.4	28.2	6.2	7.3	4.3	3.0	19.8	16.8	3.0	7.4	7.2	.2
1958.....	33.2	27.3	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	20.2	17.1	3.1	6.8	6.6	.2
1959.....	36.7	29.1	7.6	6.6	3.3	3.3	22.8	18.7	4.0	7.4	7.1	.3
1960.....	40.0	31.5	8.5	7.9	4.2	3.7	23.6	19.1	4.5	8.5	8.2	.3
1961 ³	40.3	31.5	8.8	7.2	3.6	3.6	24.2	19.4	4.9	8.9	8.5	.3
1962 ³	44.0	33.9	10.1	8.0	3.9	4.1	26.4	20.8	5.6	9.6	9.2	.4

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Prior to 1956, these figures include small volumes of hardwoods.

³ Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (37); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (28).

TABLE 16.--Pulpwood prices at local delivery points, 1940-1962

(Dollars per standard cord, including bark)

Year	Southern pine	Spruce	Aspen
1940.....	4.20	9.00	4.25
1941.....	4.60	10.50	4.75
1942.....	6.00	12.25	6.90
1943.....	7.20	14.75	8.75
1944.....	8.20	15.00	9.00
1945.....	8.40	15.00	9.60
1946.....	10.10	16.50	10.00
1947.....	11.00	23.75	11.50
1948.....	11.70	22.25	12.00
1949.....	11.00	18.50	9.25
1950.....	11.90	19.50	9.50
1951.....	13.80	22.50	10.50
1952.....	13.90	25.00	12.25
1953.....	13.90	23.25	12.00
1954.....	14.00	24.25	12.50
1955.....	14.40	24.75	11.50
1956.....	15.40	26.00	12.25
1957.....	15.50	26.00	11.75
1958.....	15.60	26.25	12.00
1959.....	16.00	26.25	11.50
1960.....	16.50	26.75	12.00
1961.....	16.35	27.25	13.00
1962 ¹	16.25	27.25	12.75

¹ Preliminary estimates..

Source: Southern pine, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; spruce and aspen, University of Wisconsin, Extension Forestry Office (57).

TABLE 17. --Average plywood use per single family detached house inspected by the Federal Housing Administration, by geographic region and purpose of use, 1959

(Square feet)

Use	All regions	North-west	South-west	Lake States	Central States	South Central	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	Florida
Sheathing and subflooring.....	1,150	1,260	390	1,510	1,530	950	1,820	1,380	900
Millwork.....	280	310	260	250	300	300	250	270	270
Siding.....	40	130	70	20	60	30	30	(¹)	20
Other.....	30	10	100	10	10	30	20	10	10
Total	² 1,500	1,710	820	1,790	1,900	1,310	2,120	1,660	1,200

¹ Less than 5 square feet.

² Preliminary estimates indicate that an additional 260 square feet of plywood per house was used in building a garage or carport.

Note: The States in each region are as follows: Northwest Region: Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado; Southwest Region: California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico; Lake States Region: North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; Central States Region: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; South Central States Region: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; North Atlantic Region: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware; South Atlantic Region: West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 18. --Production¹ of veneer logs and bolts in the United States, selected years, 1905-1962

(Million board feet, log scale)

Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods
1905.....	181	13	168
1906.....	329	52	277
1907.....	349	39	310
1908.....	383	51	332
1909.....	436	56	380
1910.....	477	49	428
1911.....	445	51	394
1919.....	577	93	484
1921.....	400	70	330
1923.....	646	151	495
1925.....	735	194	541
1927.....	962	290	672
1929.....	1,113	394	719
1931.....	696	228	468
1933.....	700	282	418
1935.....	824	340	484
1937.....	1,114	460	654
1939.....	1,194	544	650
1942.....	1,736	797	939
1943.....	1,594	659	935
1944.....	1,533	647	886
1945.....	1,404	546	858
1947.....	1,570	751	819
1951.....	2,271	1,232	1,039
1952.....	2,467	1,548	919
1953.....	2,815	1,861	954
1954.....	2,894	1,978	916
1955.....	3,433	2,431	1,002
1956.....	3,444	2,493	951
1957.....	3,307	2,455	852
1958.....	3,741	2,884	857
1959.....	4,528	3,488	1,040
1960.....	4,346	3,446	900
1961.....	4,822	3,872	950
1962 ²	5,375	4,400	975

¹ Includes small volumes of imported logs.² Preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (38); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 19.--Rosin and turpentine: Supplies, requirements, and prices, for crop years beginning April 1, 1958, through 1962

ROSIN (520-lb. Drums)

Crop year beginning April 1, and commodity type	Supply				Requirements			Carry-out stocks ¹	Average price
	Carry-in stocks ¹	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Export	Total		
1958:									
Gum.....	559,450	369,350	600	929,400	278,430	101,630	380,060	549,340	² \$8.33
Steam distilled wood.....	70,740	1,182,620	0	1,253,360	845,880	342,870	1,188,750	64,610	--
Tall oil.....	38,660	305,060	0	343,720	252,220	64,450	316,670	27,050	--
Total.....	668,850	1,857,030	600	2,526,480	1,376,530	508,950	1,885,480	641,000	--
1959:									
Gum.....	549,340	334,110	2,110	885,560	408,420	305,620	714,040	171,520	9.59
Steam distilled wood.....	64,610	1,198,690	0	1,263,300	811,850	396,550	1,208,400	54,900	--
Tall oil.....	27,050	382,970	0	410,020	305,480	79,840	385,320	24,700	--
Total.....	641,000	1,915,770	2,110	2,558,880	1,525,750	782,010	2,307,760	251,120	--
1960:									
Gum.....	171,520	370,150	350	542,020	262,110	156,720	418,830	123,190	14.52
Steam distilled wood.....	54,900	1,219,850	0	1,274,750	756,560	373,490	1,130,050	144,700	--
Tall oil.....	24,700	419,960	0	444,660	303,490	97,380	400,870	43,790	--
Total.....	251,120	2,009,960	350	2,261,430	1,322,160	627,590	1,949,750	311,680	--
1961:									
Gum.....	123,190	474,500	³ 420	598,110	265,560	153,310	418,870	179,240	11.95
Steam distilled wood.....	144,700	1,105,410	³ 3,000	1,253,110	778,530	316,680	1,095,210	157,900	--
Tall oil.....	43,790	471,150	0	514,940	318,580	73,220	391,800	123,140	--
Total.....	311,680	2,051,060	3,420	2,366,160	1,362,670	543,210	1,905,880	460,280	--
1962: (Estimated):									
Gum.....	179,000	495,000	500	674,500	230,000	90,000	320,000	354,500	--
Steam distilled wood.....	158,000	1,050,000	4,000	1,212,000	760,000	300,000	1,060,000	152,000	--
Tall oil.....	123,000	490,000	0	613,000	380,000	70,000	450,000	163,000	--
Total.....	460,000	2,035,000	4,500	2,499,500	1,370,000	460,000	1,830,000	669,500	--

TURPENTINE (50-gal. Barrels)

1958:									
Gum.....	42,880	120,300	22,150	185,330	121,900	30,100	152,000	33,330	⁴ \$0.513
Steam distilled wood.....	⁵ 69,000	172,600	0	241,600	153,870	25,730	179,600	⁵ 62,000	--
Sulphate.....	⁵ 39,220	315,340	0	354,560	299,310	16,680	315,990	⁵ 38,570	--
Total.....	151,100	608,240	22,150	781,490	575,080	72,510	647,590	133,900	--
1959:									
Gum.....	33,330	107,400	15,440	156,170	94,250	28,970	123,220	32,950	.534
Steam distilled wood.....	⁵ 62,000	175,950	0	237,950	116,460	21,490	137,950	⁵ 100,000	--
Sulphate.....	⁵ 38,570	353,400	0	391,970	318,020	11,420	329,440	⁵ 62,530	--
Total.....	133,900	636,750	15,440	786,090	528,730	61,880	590,610	195,480	--
1960:									
Gum.....	32,950	118,950	15,570	167,470	92,150	23,200	115,350	52,120	.479
Steam distilled wood.....	⁵ 100,000	162,880	0	262,880	136,990	27,890	164,880	⁵ 98,000	--
Sulphate.....	⁵ 62,530	322,940	0	385,470	293,630	30,660	324,290	⁵ 61,180	--
Total.....	195,480	604,770	15,570	815,820	522,770	81,750	604,520	211,300	--
1961:									
Gum.....	52,120	152,810	15,220	220,150	107,960	47,120	155,080	65,070	.245
Steam distilled wood.....	⁵ 98,000	151,470	0	249,470	140,330	23,720	164,050	⁵ 85,420	--
Sulphate.....	⁵ 61,180	332,830	0	394,010	297,640	11,370	309,010	⁵ 85,000	--
Total.....	211,300	637,110	15,220	863,630	545,930	82,210	628,140	235,490	--
1962: (Estimated):									
Gum.....	65,000	160,000	15,000	240,000	110,000	65,000	175,000	65,000	--
Steam distilled wood.....	⁵ 85,000	144,000	0	229,000	145,000	20,000	165,000	64,000	--
Sulphate.....	⁵ 85,000	340,000	0	425,000	330,000	5,000	335,000	90,000	--
Total.....	235,000	644,000	15,000	894,000	585,000	90,000	675,000	219,000	--

¹ Includes CCC loan stocks. These are gross stocks, including quantities sold and awaiting shipment.² Price per cwt. in drums f.o.b. production points.³ Estimated allocation, as between steam distilled and gum rosin, of total rosin imports reported by Bureau of the Census.⁴ Price per gal. f.o.b. tank cars at production points.⁵ Estimated allocation, as between steam distilled and sulphate turpentine stocks, of total wood turpentine stocks reported by Crop Reporting Board.

Source: Reports of U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S.D.A.

